CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 190 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1920. TWO ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th "	Devanha*	8092
21st "	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy*	7346
25th "	Narkunda	15620
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Malwa	10883
16th "	A Steamer	...
23rd "	Karoola	8923
30th "	Naldera	10230

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
§ B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
16th Aug.	Dilwara	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC , KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
8th July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
15th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
16th "	Barpeta	Buseh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Yetorufu Maru	B Takiguchi	4141	29th July	9th Aug.
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug.
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	22nd Aug.	24th Aug.

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Saigon Maru	I. Iichi	9th Aug.	18th Aug.
Burma Maru	T.Takemura	17th Aug.	25th Aug.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 855; Telephone No. 2159.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE , Rs.2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—
First Special .. Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A" .. Rs. 750/-
First Class "B" .. Rs. 700/-
Second Class .. Rs. 600/-
A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
86-92, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,831/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnppore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1.00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 8 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H P. STEINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay able to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimun monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yleilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changehun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Llons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interes is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI.
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on th following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivo or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual income exceeds ..	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
283, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
LIFE, FIRE and MARINE.
WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented districts.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Re.
Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.
Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalmen with the Controller-General for the specia security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents, Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

FOR
HIGH CLASS AND ARTISTIC
Plain or Embroidered
SILKS,
SILK DRESSES
LADIES' HATS
TRIMMINGS
KIMONOS
UMBRELLAS AND
SUNSHADES
CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
SILK MERCERS,
Empire Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 479. Tel. ADD. ZIRA.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.

We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the **New Issues of the Government of India.**
Buy your **BONDS** and the **LOANS** through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's account.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—— *G. N. B. Vaz.*
Branch Secretary.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
LUTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December 1911.)
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20)	Rs. 49,99,400
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 19,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 fro January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issue & by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,00
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Older Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisay and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111

"BEPIN U. B. OINTMENT."
The unfailing remedy for all sorts of skin-disease, etc., As. 6 per phial. Postage extra. Good commission to wholesale buyers.
GIRISH CHANDRA SEN,
General Order Supplier.
22, Joy Mitter's Street, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

WE CAN SUPPLY all coals: sopi, steam, etc. Market rate reserving 18 Ton Commission. Terms cash in full. Apply LAJPATRAM & SONS. Asansol, E. I. R. Telegrams "Lajpatson." 3049

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MANAGING AGENT or a good second class colliery in the Nowaghor field in the Munbhum District. Apply to Messrs. SARKER BROS. & Co., 98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta. 4027

WANTED.—Competent LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Salary Rs. 80—5/2—100. Free quarters or house rent Rs. 10 per month. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 4034

WANTED.—An experienced ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER for building construction works. Apply to the CIVIL ENGINEER-IN CHARGE, Receiving Station, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Dharavi, Bombay. 4056

WANTED—LOCAL and TRAVELLING AGENTS in Bombay Presidency to secure orders, security necessary. Terms liberal. Those who are engaged but can spare time can be employed. Apply for terms to:—THE MANAGING AGENT, The Aligarh Art and Metal Works Co., Ltd., Santi Buildings, Aligarh City. 4064

FOR SALE.

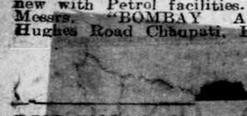
A VICTORIA and HORSE in full working order FOR SALE,—See Dr. KALYANDAS, BHULESHWAR Dispensary, immediately. 4009

FOR SALE—Wanted offers for One Sizing Machine and Two Yarn Conditioning Machines. Can be seen at the UNION MILLS LTD., DeLisle Road, Parel. 4073

FOR SALE—Plot of Land near Andheri 13 acres containing mango grafts. Apply Box No. 924, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3083

READY D. STEWART Finisher, 29 H.-P. Crude Oil Engine, 1in. hydraulic Tubes 5 to 15 H. P. Electic motors, Hand fire Pumps, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 4007

FOR SALE—OVERLAND MODEL '4' and FORD SEDAN cars entirely new with Petrol facilities. Apply sharp to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILIES, Hughes Road Chaupati, Bombay. 2919



FOR SALE—A plot of land 3,300 square yards, three minutes from Santa Cruz Station in Scheme I. Very high level with a sweet well. Also a plot of five acres in Andheri on proposed road to Juhu. Apply Box No. 936, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4036

FOR SALE—One complete shed all round Corrugated Sheets and also roof with 7 inches by 4 inches by 16 feet. "H" Beams, Steel Trusses on 10 feet centres. Shed 70 feet by 18 feet with one folding door near Charni Road Tram Junction and Messrs. Pochee and Sons. Work Shop. Apply to Box No. 939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4069

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, for the works in the construction of a new building at Kalbadevi Road.

Forms of tender can be had on payment of Rs. 2/- each and plans and particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned between office hours.

MERWANJI BANA & CO.,
Architects,
45, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
4046

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of Motor Launches, Motor Hulls, Barges, Dinghies, the property of His Majesty's Government lying at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi.

Tender forms and particulars of craft for sale can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road,
Post Box 122, Bombay.
3037

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.
(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
(a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
(b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
(c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.
(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,
Apply for particulars and prices:
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, INSURANCE AGENTS AND OTHERS.

TRAVELLING to represent big Business Houses. Do you wish to add to your income? If so, take up as your side line, the securing of orders for "India's Services in the War." A book which sells of itself. For particulars and terms apply to The MANAGER, Newal Kishore Press, Department, "India's Services in the War," Branch Office, Hardoi. 4061

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A B.Sc. having a teaching experience extending to 5 years on Rs. 120 rising to 140 with a biennial increment of Rs. 10 as the firs Science and Mathematic teacher in the Robertson High School, Burhanpur. Applications should reach to the SECRETARY MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, BURHANPUR, by the 20th August, 1920. The candidate selected will be required to execute a bond for 2 years' service and will have to go for training when ordered by the Municipal Committee.

PRESIDENT,
Municipal Committee,
Burhanpur.
Date 7-8-1920. 4060

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS.

IN order that the Company may be able t deal with applications for temporary illuminations on the above occasion, it will be necessary for these to be received before 30th September.

As the amount of spare plant available is restricted, priority will be given in accordance with the date of application.

All applications must be forwarded on this Company's printed forms.

CECIL C. FOWLER,
Acting Managing Engineer.
10th August, 1920.
Colaba Causeway. 4063

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SAIGON MARU" having arrived from Japan via Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims for short delivery and damage etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay,
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER with full knowledge of erecting a New Weaving Shed for the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Subzimandi, Delhi. Apply with testimonials and salary required to the undersigned.

R. K. BIRLA,
2591 Secretary.

BUILDING SITES, POONA.

KOREGAON ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

THE undersigned will sell by Auction 6 plots (Nos. 3, 5, 10, 12, 16 and 22) from the Poona Suburban Development area on the Koregaon Road, at the Collector's Kacheri, Poona, at 12-30 p.m. on MONDAY, August 30th. Each plot measures about 1½ acres, and will be sold to the highest bidder as a building site, subject to an annual assessment of 9 pies per square yard for 50 years, at the end of which period the assessment will be subject to revision. Only one bungalow will be allowed on each site, and all building plans will have to receive the Collector's approval. The area is about to be included in Poona Suburban Municipality, fine roads are already being constructed, and arrangements for water supply will be made as soon as possible.

A plan of the whole lay-out of the area can be seen between 11 and 4 on any working day at the Collector's office, or at the South-West corner of the area.

Government reserve the right to refuse the highest or any bid.

For any further information, applications may be made to the Collector.

W. F. HUDSON,
4065 Collector of Poona.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

WANTED for immediate employment on the temporary establishment of this office 4 young, energetic, qualified and experienced MEDICAL OFFICERS (SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS) to treat labourers, look to the general hygiene and sanitation and be in charge of dispensaries on the sites of Trust Works, in the grade of Rs. 150—10—200 (annual increment) with free quarters at the sites of Camps, private practice being absolutely forbidden.

Those having had an independent charge of Government or Municipal dispensaries or having served as House Surgeons or as Officers on Famine Relief Works Camps will be given preference.

Applications with copies of credentials should be addressed to the Trust Engineer at Matunga before the 15th of August, 1920.

The Trust Engineer can be interviewed at the Matunga Office any time on any working day except on MONDAY and SATURDAY, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON.
A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.
(29-7-1920.) 2848

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED in an Indian State, a first-class CLOCK and WATCH MISTRY, reliable and thoroughly qualified to look after three Tower Clocks and several clocks in the various Palaces and public buildings. Pay according to qualifications. Salary for a good assistant allowed, if thoroughly qualified. Apply with copies of references and testimonials, which will not be returned to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4027

NOTICE.

WANTED a really good COOK who can turn out first-class French dishes. Hindu Mag. or Goanese. Mate allowed. Good salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references and testimonials which will not be returned to Box No. 932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4035

FAR EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
YANGTSZE INSCE. BLDG. SHANGHAI
FIRE AND MARINE.

Business accepted at tariff rates and discounts.

Claims and Losses under the Company's Policie scan be made payable at all the Principal Ports and Cities in Europe, America, Asia and Ausfralasia.

Policies guaranteed by the Yangtsze Insce. Assoc., Ltd.

Agents—NARAEN & Co., 21 Hummum Street Bombay. 4043

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One English Rubber tyred sociable in very good order Rs. 1,000.

One English Rubber tyred Canoe Landau Rs. 700.

One English Rubber tyred miniature Brougham Rs. 1,100.

One English Rubber tyred Mail phaeton Rs. 800.

A complete turnout consisting of an English rubber tyred canoe landau, with a fast, strong handsome white pair of Walers, perfectly quite no vice about 15-2 and a double set of harness Rs. 1,000.

Apply to Box No. 940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4071

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LET the public know that Mrs. DeCona, wife of the Stationmaster, Kirkee, has agreed to sell her Bungalow in Survey No. Aundh Road, Bopodi, to Mr. Anandrao Sunderji, and the sale deed is to be executed on or about the 14th August, 1920. If any body has any lien or any other incumbrance or any other right in the said property he should inform Rao Saheb Gangaram Haribas Sirkee of the same. If no claim is put forth by any body my client shall presume that no body has any right in the property and he will not be responsible for any claims.

V. B. JOSHI,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil High Court.

Poona City,
Narayan Peth 475
9th August, 1920. 4057

THE SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above company, persuant to section 77 of the Indian Company's Act, 1913, will be held at the Registered office of the company, 566-88, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1920 at 1 p.m (Standard Time).

TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from 14th to 23rd August, 1920 (Both days inclusive).

Dated this 7th day of August, 1920.
By Order of the Board
H. & BALKISHANDAS & CO.,
4066

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REFRESHMENT SHOPS NEW FERRY WHARF, ALEXANDRA DOCK.

SEALED TENDERS for renting these 4 newly erected Shops are invited. These should be enclosed in sealed envelops together with a deposit of Rs. 500 marked "Refreshment Shops" and be in the hands of the Traffic Manager by 11 a.m. (S.T.) TUESDAY, August 24th 1920.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

Full particulars, conditions and forms of Tender may be obtained from

F. H. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.
Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.
4068

THE SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Limited, will be held at 566-588, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1920, at 1-15 p.m. (Standard Time) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That Clause 65 of the Articles of Association be altered by chaning the word 'one' to 'four' and deleting the whole of the last sentence of the clause".

Should this Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be convened on Tuesday the 7th day of September 1920 at 1-15 p.m. (Standard Time).

Bombay, 7th August, 1020.
By Order of the Board
H. & BALKISHANDAS & CO.
Managing Agents.
4067

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KASHIBAI, widow of Dalmodarus Jamnadas, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that Piece or parcel of Pension Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Fofalwadi without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts and registerd in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 536, Old Survey No. 60 and New Survey No. 6/525 and bounded, on the East by the property now or late of Vithaldas Moti on the West by the property now or late of Prangovindas Shivprasad, on the North by the Fofalwady Lane aforesaid, on the South by the property of Goswami Shri Goculnathji Maharaj and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5280 and Street No. 17 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4074

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES TUSSORES OF THE MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jenta Market by order of Messrs. Punjabi Dasumal Dinanath and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Vandravan Hansraj.

18 Bales Tussores of the Morarji Goculdas Mills No. 1130.

AUCTION SALE OF 66 BALES OLD MATHIA COTTON.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 10th August at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Messrs. Purshotamdas Hansraj and Co. and on account and at the risk of Shah Velsi Kuma.

66 bales cotton old Mathia.

Above bales are lying in Muccadum Bhugwandas Dwarkadas Godown Slate A4.

AUCTION SALE OF 108 BALES VIRAMGAM COTTON
Suit No. 115 of 1920.
Messrs. Govind Vishnu Lanke .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
Burjorjee J. Sanjana .....Defendants.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 10th August at 3-5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will under the directions of Mr. Vishnu Narher Lanke in exercise of the authority given by and in pursuance of the order made by the High Court of Bombay on the 17th June 1920 in suit No. 115 of 1920 (Messrs Govind Vishnu Lanke vs. Burjorjee J. Sanjana) and on account and at the risk of the said Burjorjee J. Sanjana, sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba.

108 Bales Viramgam cotton.

Above bales are lying in Bradbury godown No. 4.

AUCTION SALE OF 312 BALES SINDH AMERICAN COTTON.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 10th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Dullerai and Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Jaigopal Premsagar:—

312 bales Sindh American Cotton.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th August 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 190 BAGS NEW DELHI WHITE WHEAT.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.
SUIT NO. 1675.
Messrs. Raliaram Lachmandas ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. Shivlal Gopalsahai .....Defendants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Hirji Govinji, Dana Bunder, by order of Messrs. Raliaram Lachmandas in pursuance of the order dated the 15th day of July, 1920, made by the High Court, in the above suit.

190 bags New Delhi White Wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BAGS NEW DELHI WHITE WHEAT.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.
Suit No. 1678.
Messrs. Raliaram Lachmandas ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. Tulsiram Ramswarup .....Defendants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Hirji Govindji, by order of Messrs. Raliaram Lachmandas in pursuance of the order dated the 15th day of July, 1920, made by the High Court, in the above suit.

200 Bags New Delhi White Wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3670 BAGS NEW DELHI WHITE WHEAT.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.
Suit No. 1677.
Raliaram Lachmandas ..... Plaintiffs...
Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat ... Defendants.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1920, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the following places and times by order of Messrs. Raliaram Lachmandas in pursuance of the order dated the 12th day of July, 1920, made by the High Court in the above suit.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown of Messrs. Govindji Bharmal, Clive Road, Dana Bunder.
2420 bags New Delhi White Wheat.
at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown of Messrs. Hirji Govindji Dana Bunder.
1250 Bags New Delhi White Wheat.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Bombay, 10th August, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 11 BALES PALMYRA. (Fibres of Palm Tree.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, in the Godown of Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd., in Thana Street (opposite the Prince's Dock, Clock Tower Gate), the following:—

By order of the concerned.
11 Bales Palmyra (Palm tree fibres).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th August, 1920.

MAMBASAVALA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
CRESCENT HOUSE COLABA CAUSEWAY

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, CROCKARY AND BOOTS.

Auction sale on WEDNESDAY, 11th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MAMBASAVALA & Co., will sell the below things at Colaba Causeway, Crescent House by order of concern parties. Furnitures, Suchas:—

2 Cabinets.
1 Almyrah.
1 Chest of drawers.
1 Dressing chest of drawers.
3 Drawing room for suites.
3 Marbel table.
2 Show case.
2 Dinning table.
2 Dinning chairs.
2 Meat safe.
1 Safe.
3 Office table.
2 Revolving chairs etc., etc.
2 Dozen Boots and also one horse and carriage will be sold by auction.

MAMBASAVALA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEYS.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable furniture, jewelleries, crockerywares, enamelwares, gold and silver watches and Persian carpets, etc.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, on FRIDAY, the 13th of August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), on account and the risk of the parties concerned, such as drawing room, bed room, office room furnitures, crockerywares, enamel plated-wares, silverwares, gold and silver watches and Persian carpets of assorted patterns and sizes, diamond and emerald and ruby ornaments such as rings, necklaces, bangles, chains, etc., etc.

The property will be on view two days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 125 shares of Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

100 shares of the Kilachand Mills, 100 shares of the E. D. Sassoon United and 15 shares of Wadia Woollen Mills.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 13th of August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the above shares with the Transfer Forms signed in blank by the parties.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE BUYERS OF FORD AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, No. 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, six Overland and four Ford Touring five seater Motor Cars on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, on FRIDAY, the 13th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.
Bombay, 10th August, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPEEDS TRIUMPHANTLY ON
the readers dominant Serial
The Mystery of "13"
with ROSEMARY THEBY
AND
FRANCIS FORD.
AT
The Majestic

FOURTH INSTALMENT
The Programme also includes
The Funeral Procession
of the great patriot and scholar
Mr. B. G. Tilak.
produced by KOHINOOR Film Co.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY
at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30
Extra prize matinees on Saturday and Sunday only at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Popular Picture Bill
The six reel Photoplay.
"THE CAPITOL."
The story fairly teems with sensational episodes, ranging from the burning of a bungalow, featuring one of the most remarkable escapes from flames, to the capsizing of a canoe in the Potomac falls.
ALSO A FINE COMIC
"BEHIND THE MAP."
A Delightful Entertainment.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.
TRAM CARS to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.
TRAM CARS to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Tram Terminus.
TRAM CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks from newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to the Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar-Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar, and Doongri Road.

THE GLOBE
Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT
ITALA PASQUALI CO.'S
SENSATIONAL DRAMA
THE SCANDAL OF PRINCESS GEORGE
Starring the Most Beautiful Italian Actress
MISS MEYSA CHEYNE
Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY
ANOTHER PASQUALI FILM SENSATION
"COUNTER SPYISM"
THE GLOBE,
Sandhurst Road, West.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
William Desmond
IN
"THE PRINCE & BETTY"
BY
P. G. WODEHOUSE
Author of
"A Damsel in Distress"
A DELIGHTFULLY ROMANTIC STORY OF A MODERN PRINCE CHARMING.
5 SPLENDID ACTS
PATHE GAZETTE
SALISILLY MAID OF ALL WORK
Cartoon
FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE MR. TILAK
LOOKING FOR TROUBLE
COMIC
Time: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Sunday Matinee: at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m. and Saturday 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Marriers!
Come and Select
Benares Silks, Saris, Scarves, Shoebrocades, Embroidery, Shawls, Operacloaks, Turbans, Suitings, etc., etc.
for your Wedding.
B. D. Gupta, B.A.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Phone 3242.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Twice Nightly
6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

ANOTHER GREAT VAUDEVILLE CAPTURE, FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

DON G. MERLE

THE FAMOUS SPANISH—AMERICAN ENTERTAINER
Assisted by
MADAME G. MERLE.

Merry moments in modern magic. Mirth, Mystery and Monolcgue.

"Around the Town"
Beauty and Celebrity
Everywhere

"The Four Shadows"
9th Episod
of the
THRILLING SERIAL

Last few Nights of the Great Dancers

DORROS DUO

In an entirely new repertoire of dances including the Dutch Dance Humoresque the Roumanian National and The GREAT INDIAN DANCE.

THE EMPIRE

To-day
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

OUR GREAT DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS
TWO FAMOUS CINEMA STARS
Mutual's Million Dollar Comedian
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE VAGABOND"

MARY MILES MINTER
IN
"HER COUNTRY'S CALL"

THE EMPRESS

To-day
6-30, 8-15
and 10 p.m.

METRO PICTURE CORPORATION
presents
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ACTRESS
EMILY STEVENS
IN
"Kildare of Storm"
Adapted from the famous Novel of the same name.

THE EMIPRE

NEXT THURSDAY 12th.
NEXT THURSDAY 12th.

ALL ALLIES OPEN BOXING TOURNAMENT

Between Contestants at all Weights.

7 Exciting Events. Ladies admitted.

Book now at ROSE & Co.

Quality Tells!

Especially in case of a Cinema House, which is universally admitted to be uniformly the abode of Standard and classical Moving-Pictures, and in case of a Picture Theatre patronised throughout by the cultured classes and by the Elite of Society—we repeat.

Quality Tells

And it has told unequivocably in case of the most wonderfully, engrossing hypnotic, ennobling Serial Story.

"The Son of The Night"

which runs through its first and opening 6 Chapters, this Week amidst unmitigated and unbounded appreciation of our Patrons, at the

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

It is a brilliant achievement that reminds for forcibly of the World-famed Novel "The ount of Monte Cristo. If is the magnificent handiwork of Eclair Union Company, who presented to the admiring World "Protea" and "Zigomar;" it is yet another Immortal conception of Mr. Gerarn Bourgeois, who "awoke one morning and found himself famous" by the publication of his charming story "Protea."

"The Son of The Night"

Crowds are daily trouping in; the Film has made an everlasting impression during the last three days.

YOU MUST COME!

DON'T MISS THE FIRST WEEK.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PESION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 515, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

They say:—

"There is Peace!"

BUT

Are Your Stomach and Intestine at Peace?

IF NOT

NO DRUGS can give cure but only Natural Methods

There is one before you.

THE J. B. L. CASCADE

The World's
Greatest Drugless Remedy—
for All Diseases—

Thousands have secured their Health—
Why not You?

Try It!

COMPLETE OUT FIT RS. 51.

Sole Agents for India:—

B. P. MADON

HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT.

Near Small Cause Court, DHOBI TALAO.

Orders by Post

Must be addressed to Santa Cruz only.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 6th

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000.
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indians	Nil
,, ,, Imports	...
Mid. American Spot	28.60
Egyptian F G F Sakels	66 00
New York 11 a m (As known is in Liverpool at closing quotn) Oct.	22.78
Jan.	29.75
Mar.	29 3
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	31 01
Jan.	29 43

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 5th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Aug.	24.50
Sept.	...
Oct.	22.75
Nov.	...
Dec.	21.66
Jan.	21.40
Feb.	...
Mar.	20.85
April	...
May	20.35
June	...
July	...

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 6th

Months.	To-day's price
Aug.	24 38
Sept.	22 82
Oct.	23 12
Nov.	22 49
Dec.	22 06
Jan.	21 75
Feb.	21 49
Mar	21 18
April	20 90
May.	20.62
June	2 42
July	0.20

Tone:—Steady.
Manchester Market:—Firmer.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 6th

M.G. Bengal Good	9 50
,, ,, Fully Good	10 25
,, ,, Fine	10 75
,, No. 1 Comra Good	15 50
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16 50
,, ,, ,, Fine	17 10
,, Brosch Good M.G.	19 00
,, ,, ,, ,,	20 0
,, ,, ,, ,,	20 00
,, Brosch Good	9 22
,, ,, Fully Good	10 07
,, ,, Fine	10 57

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug 6th

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
,, Forwarded	50.000
,, Imports	21,000
,, Stock	...
Includes all in Great Britain	1,127,000
Actual Weekly Sales	35,000
Water Twist	4/6
Printers Cloth	84/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 5th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Oct.	21 95
,, ,, Jan.	20.30
,, ,, Mar.	20.45
Tone.—Firm.	
Spot Cotton at New York	23 50
,, ,, Orleans	...
Futures at New Orleans July	30 44
,, ,, Oct.	29 21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 1/4
Demand Bills	3.61.75
River Commercial Bars	...
U. S. Mined Refined	33½
Do. Foreign	34½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 2.

The market was entirely closed today both for ready and forward, he day being one of general mourning for the late Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/10 3/8.
D. D. on London, 1/10 3/4.
3. Mst. D/a 1/11 3/8
D. D. on Paris, Frc 440.
3. Mst. D/a Frc. 519.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 135.
American ross Rtte, Dol. 3.63½.
Paris, Cross Rate, Frc. 50.10.
London Silver pot D, 58/10.
London Forward D. 58/14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 84.
5½ War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78
4 per cen. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 58/12.
4 per cent. Municipa Long-dated, 65.
4 per cent. Short dated 96.
4 per cent. Port Trust, Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long-dated, 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Taxes 96.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market is closed.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th August 1920 was 30.020 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height in inches (1) comparable with the observatory [illegible] sailing chart.

BE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 8.

Depression over Chota Nagpur has moved into Central India East and is less marked. Heavy rain has fallen in North East Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, Central India East, East Central Provinces and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in West United Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore, Malabar and South east Madras. The chief amounts are: Tavoy five inches; Myatjyina three; Gorkhapur three quarters; Benares a quarter; Cawnpore a half; Agra one; Jhansi Mussoree one and half, Nowgong Sutna two: Pandra Jubbulpore three; Seoni two; Pachmarhi one.

Forecast: Extension in west United Provinces, east Punjab east Rajaputana, Central India, west north Bombay, Deccan, Behar and decrease in east Central Provinces.

SUMMARY FOR AUG. AND SEPT.

Summary of the Monsoon forecast for August and September:—

(A) For Northeast India and in particular the Punjab the prospect of rainfall in August and September is now fairly normal.

(B) For the Peninsula exeluding Malabar the prospect is distinctly less favourable than in Northern India though there are grounds for hoping that an improvement may occur later in the season.

(C) For Northeast India and Burma conditions are those usually followed by an excess of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 9th Aug.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 9th Aug 1918.	1919
	In Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·03	33·17	16 12	49·75
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·04	37·92	16 16	55·48
Esplanad (Gok Tej Hospital)	0·00	37·06	17 14	53·49
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·00	37·53	19 68	58·51

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 9th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29 801 inches
Temperature of Air	82 2 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 4 ,,
Dew Point	75 7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.810 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	6 6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86 2 ,,
minimum do.	79 0 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind	194 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0 80 Inches.
Total fall during month	2.38 ,,
Do do year	34 46 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0.03 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Date	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER: Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m	ft. in	h. m	ft. in.
Tues	10	m 0 47	17 1	m 6 47	2 1
		e 7 20a	16 3	e 2 3a	20 6
Wed	11	m 0 58	16 11	m 2 3	16 6
		e 8 38a	16 10	e 12a 10	6
Thur	12	m 0 54	16 0	m 2 4	15 11
		e 9 45a	16 9	e 4 4a	18 4
Fri	13	m 10 41	15 10	m 3 59	15 4
		e 10 43a	17 7	e 4 50a	17 3
Sat	14	m 11 25	15 5	m 4 50	16 6
		e 11 54a	18 4	e 5 53a	16 4
Sun	15	m 0 Ca	20 3	m 5 39	15 3
				e 14a	15 9
Mon	16	m 0 6	18 2	m 6 14	15 9
		e 0 9a	25 2	e 9 26a	21 9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th August 1920, giving as far the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is overcast at Ambala and Simla, but is clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi, while night temperature is above the average at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 1.96in of rain, Cawnpore 0.41in and Allahabad 0.18in Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Allaha ad. Temperature is below the average where rain has fallen.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 1.83in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded except at Bikaner and Jacobabad where skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess and night temperature is in defect at Kotah. Day temperature is below the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nowmuch reports 0.23in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.53in. of rain, Sangor 0.20in. and Nagpur 0.14in. Skies are heavily clouded in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south where humidity is below normal. Day and night temperatures are below normal in the area of heavy cloud.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 6.55in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are overcast at Poona and Belgaum and are lightly or modera ely clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average except at Poona; nigh temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General remarks.—The depression that lay over Central India east yesterday has practically filled up after causing light to moderate rain in the east of the United Provinces and the north of the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the east of the United Provinces and local in the south Konkan, the west of the Central Provinces and of the United Provinces, entral India West, east Rajpujtana and on the Coromandal Coast. Both day and night emperatures are low in the area of rain inland.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the west of the United Provinces and the east Punjab and may occur locally in the Bombay Deccan. No large change appears likely elsewhere.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th August 1920.

The depression over Chota Nagpur yesterday has moved into Central India East and is less marked. Heavy rain has fallen in the north-east of the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, Central India East, the east of the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the west of the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the west of the United Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore, Malabar and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy five inches; Myitkyina three; Gorakhpur three-quarters; Benares a quarter; Mussoorie one and a half; Nowgong, Sutna two; Pendra three; Seoni two; Pachmarhi one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 9th AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum in 24 hours past 24 hours.	Minimum in past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	-- --	--	--	--	--	--
Do ( )	-- --	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	-- 102.5	79.2	80	0	0	-4.08
Muskat	-- 100.4	88.0	80	0	0	-0.06
Do ( )	-- --	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	-- 101.2	80.0	68	--	2.30	-1.12
Rawalpindi	-- 10	2.70	55	--	0.35	-0.96
Lahore	-- 99.	6 63.2	68	--	0.53	-2.05
Amritsar	-- 99.	4 79 8	64	--	0.45	-2.25
Simla	-- 94.	0 70.4	96	--	10.02	-2.54
Ambala	-- 94.	0 70.0	76	--	1.20	-2.64
Delhi	-- 91.	8 75.0	76	--	1.61	+7.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	-- 92.	3 77.6	85	--	17.43	+8.40
Mainpuri	-- 9	0 75.1	84	--	17.62	+4.00
Jhansi	-- 89.	6 74.4	84	1.96	18.30	+4.45
Cawnpore	-- 95.	4 77.9	92	0.41	20.02	+3 49
Allahabad	-- 94.	0 [illegible]	96	0.18	20.85	+3.45
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	-- 105.	2 82.0	66	--	1.45	-0.23
Karachi	-- 86.	4 79.4	80	--	0.48	-0.91
Ajmer	-- 91.	6 74.4	62	--	19.75	+3.61
Jaipur	-- 95.	0 74.5	76	--	23.18	+15.83
Kotah	-- 91.	0 [illegible]	85	0.01	18.61	+2.90
Mount Abu	-- 80.	8 62.6	94	--	20.02	-3.68
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bhuj	-- 97.	8 77.1	90	0.23	19.40	+2.73
Dwarka	-- 84.	0 76.0	78	0.32	9.2	-1.01
Veraval	-- 88.	1 76.8	85	--	16.29	+4.37
Rajkot	-- 90.	8 77.6	83	0.23	16.40	-1.01
Bhavnagar Para	-- 92.	4 75 0	78	0.30	19.91	+5.79
Surat	-- 94.	8 76.9	78	0.06	24.32	-2 46
Ahmedabad	-- 89.	2 75.8	77	--	18.64	-0.77
Deesa	-- 95.	4 78.1	86	--	14.02	-1 46
Neemuch	-- 94.	0 [illegible]	99	--	24.89	+9 46
Indore	-- 76.	1 69.2	94	0.14	25.17	+7.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	-- 75.	2 68.2	84	--	29.27	+9 39
Sangor	-- 74.	2 69.0	95	--	35.61	+9 32
Hoshangabad	-- 79.	7 69.2	90	0.03	17.88	-9 09
Khandwa	-- 81.	6 70.7	74	0.02	17.49	+1 66
Akola	-- 85.	3 71.8	70	0.05	0.01	-10 77
Amraoti	-- 85.	8 71.0	72	0.05	6.04	-7 88
Nagpur	-- 80.	6 69.6	76	--	18.38	-3.24
Chanda	-- 91.	6 76.0	67	--	10.00	-3.30
Raipur	-- 86.	0 73.0	74	--	21.41	-5.73
KONKAN—						
Bombay	-- 86.	2 78.8	83	--	33.17	-15 06
Ratnagiri	-- 84.	3 77.1	82	--	41.64	-23 32
Marmagoa	-- 84.	6 76.7	87	0.65	54.06	-14 71
Karwar	-- 84.	7 75 8	91	--	50.00	-25.40
DECCAN AND SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY—						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	-- 91.	8 70.0	66	--	4.03	-6.89
Ahmednagar	-- 89.	1 64.8	78	--	9.01	-7.04
Poona	-- 82.	8 67.0	81	1.06	11.85	-1.89
Sholapur	-- 86.	0 69.5	63	0.12	1.70	-3.84
Belgaum	-- 91.	0 67.7	71	0.24	4.78	-1.60
Kolhapur	-- 78	1 65.3	86	0.66	26.01	-2 54
Satara	-- 91.	0 66.3	66	--	2.00	-10.19
Hyderabad	-- 88.	1 74.1	66	--	16.59	-3.35
Nizamabad (Deccan)	-- 88.	0 74.0	72	--	8.06	-3.75
MALABAR & CANARA—						
Mangalore	-- 85.	8 78.1	84	--	80.92	+4.64
Calicut	-- 84.	0 76.1	91	--	92.54	+22.99
Cochin	-- 86.	0 72.0	89	--	74.96	+19.39
Colombo	-- 82.	4 76.4	88	--	29.38	+6.27
MADRAS PRESIDENCY (MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Mercara	-- 100.	2 69.2	66	--	6.66	-8 89
Bellary	-- 9	0 73.7	59	--	0.36	-3.91
Cuddapah	-- 10	4 68.5	54	--	4.09	-4.42
Madras	-- 100.	0 80.4	66	--	4.09	-3 69
Bangalore	-- 9	2 66.8	72	--	4.91	-3 58
Coimbatore	-- 9	3 73.3	76	--	3.96	-0 49
Trichinopoly	-- 100.	7 70.4	66	0.01	0.01	-3 41
Negapatam	-- 97.	4 76 1	76	0.11	3.07	-6.84

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B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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NON-CO-OPERATION.

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

NO WELCOME TO PRINCE OF WALES

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has expressed its considered opinion to the All-India Congress Committee in favour of non-co-operation and that the time is now ripe for carrying out that policy.

Professor Ruchi Ram's amendment that the time had not yet arrived for starting this movement was negatived.

It was also decided that no welcome should be accorded to the Prince of Wales owing to the present agonised condition of the country.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

At a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee held this afternoon, Lala Harkishen Lal presiding, the letter of the All-India Congress Committee asking the opinion of the Provincial Congress Committee on the principle and programme of Non-Co-operation laid down by Mr. Gandhi came up for consideration. After a prolonged and lively discussion the following resolution was passed:—

"That the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee accepts the principle of Non-Co-operation and considers it as a legal and constitutional weapon of securing the rights of Indians and declares that in view of the profound dissatisfaction in the country on the settlement of the Khilafat and Punjab questions, the adoption of Non-Co-operation by the people of India or any sections thereof is fully justified."

As regards the programme of Non-Co-operation it was decided to defer consideration of the question till after the Special Session of the Congress had declared its opinion in the matter.

Mr. Ata Muhammad then moved the following resolution:—

"In view of the fact that the hearts of Indians are agonised over the Martial Law horrors and of the deep dissatisfaction that prevails among all classes of Indians on account of the denial of justice to the Punjabees, this committee is afraid that Indians will not be able, amidst their mourning, to extend their hearty and cordial welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

Mr. Ghulam Mohiuddin, pleader, moved an amendment saying that in view of the reported postponement of the Prince of Wales' visit to India this cold weather the consideration of the resolution be deferred for the present. The amendment was put to vote and negatived and Mr. Ata Mohammad's resolution was then discussed. After a prolonged discussion the resolution was carried unanimously.

PROPOGANDA IN GUJARAT.

The Secretary of the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal writes to us as follows:—

Resolutions adopted by the Mandal regarding the boycot of Councils and non-welcome to the Prince were passed at public meetings held at the following places during the last week.

Ahmedabad District—Visalpur, Bavla, Bareja, Modasa, Dholka, Dholera.

Kaira District—Nayaka, Vasna Biyarja, Alindra, Malarpur, Navagam (2), Samarakha, Bochasana, Pathlal, Verlavi, Dhundakuva.

Surat District—Satam, Shadalana, Sandhier, Vagaladhra.

Panchmahal District—Kelol.

During the week under report Doctor Hariprasad was deputed to address meetings at Bavla and Dholka and Mr. Yajnik addressed a meeting at Modasa.

A public meeting attended by about three thousand persons was held on the 7th instant at Broach under the presidentship of Mr. Edroos of Surat when Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, I. K. Yajnik and Kalyanji V. Mehta spoke at length on the resolutions adopted by the Mandal. On behalf of the people of Broach Mr. Haribhai Amin proposed and Mrs. Gangaben, Pirajada Sayed Pir Saheb, Moulvi Gulam Mahomed and Seyed Miya Kaji supported the resolutions which were unanimously passed. A gold ring, a diamond ring and a silk handkerchief were offered as presents for the Khilafat fund. The articles were auctioned for the total sum of Rs. 165.

The secretaries have also received reports about the observance of Hartal on 1st August and about the passing of resolutions about non-co-operation in many villages and taluka towns.

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GOVERNMENT'S PLANS FOR SIND.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF A BENEFICENT REVOLUTION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends the following for publication:—

At present the Province of Sind is entirely dependent upon inundation canals for the supply of water for cultivation purposes. How much the country relies upon irrigation may be judged by the fact that in normal years out of the total cultivation over 90 per cent. is irrigated. The importance of irrigation to the Province cannot therefore be overestimated; and the Government of Bombay is accordingly preparing to make a very great effort to secure its benefits for the people of Sind as they never have been secured before.

As the result of the vagaries of the River Indus, the present inundation canals suffer very badly at times from a poor supply during critical irrigation periods. In the year 1918, owing to poor inundations, the whole of Sind was so disastrously affected that for the first time on authentic record food had to be imported for its population. Had the Barrage and new canal systems which Government now proposes to construct been in operation during that year, a sum of no less than ten crores of rupees would have accrued to the Province.

The present Sukkur Barrage and Canals Project is the outcome of investigations and surveys carried out during the past decade, and may briefly be outlined as comprising the following works of construction:—

A Barrage across the Indus below the gorge at Sukkur. This barrage will be over 4,900 feet long, that is practically one mile, and by its means it will be possible to maintain a fair irrigating level in the river, thus assuring an abundant supply throughout the year to all the new canals which will take off above it.

A large perennial canal of 11,000 cusecs capacity running south from Rohri to Hyderabad on the Left Bank of the River. The construction of this new canal will render obsolete the existing head reaches of the Nasrat, Navlakhi and Dad canals and also some canals in the Hyderabad District.

The area under command in the whole of the Nawabshah Revenue District, the whole of the Hyderabad Revenue District (except Talukas Guni, Tando Bago and Badin lying to the south of the existing Fuleli Canal) and Digri Taluka of the Thar Parkar Revenue District will, when this new canal comes into operation, receive an absolutely assured kharif and rabi supply of water which will enable the cultivators to irrigate annually an area equal to 81 per cent. of the culturable area. Not only will the supply be fully assured, but in place of the prevalent lift irrigation all watering will take place by flow. The advantages and economy of flow irrigation over lift irrigation are manifestly great. The present annual cultivation in the tract to be served by this Left Bank Canal amounts to 657,000 acres, whereas it is anticipated that when irrigation in the country has fully developed under the new canal the cultivated area will amount to 2,053,000 acres annually all having a reliable supply of water.

A system of canals on the Right Bank of the River Indus which will supersede the whole of the existing inundation canals which take off from the River between the Rahuja Head of the Sukkur Canal and Sehwan. This Right Bank system will give a certain supply of water during all seasons to the following talukas:—

Sukkur (a few villages), Garhi Yasin, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Nasirabad, Shahdakot, Mirokhan, Kambar, Ratodero, Larkhana, Warah, Labdarya, Mehar, Kakkar, Dadu, Johi and Sehwan.

At present 893,000 acres are irrigated annually, but it is anticipated that this will ultimately be increased to 1,725,000 acres, when the system of new canals now proposed has developed the country. Thus the cultivated area will be doubled, and the output of crops, due to the assured supply will be greatly increased.

Finally, the completed work will include a large new supply channel taking off immediately above the Barrage, to the Eastern Nara River, the remodelling and general improvement of the whole of the canals at present supplied by the Eastern Nara, and the construction of a new canal to be called the Khipra canal.

When the new works are finished, the Jamrao, Mithrao, Heran, Khipra, Hiral and Thar Canals will provide an abundant and assured kharif and rabi supply to the areas which they command, and, further, it is anticipated that the Karias taking off directly from the Eastern Nara will ultimately irrigate some 130,000 acres. Full provision has been made in the Project for the construction of a Flood Protective Bank 166 miles long from Makhi to Navkot, which will entirely exclude the Ghotki floods. The present cultivation under the Eastern Nara amounts to 484,000 acres. When the above-mentioned works are carried out it will be possible to irrigate annually 1,530 000 acres, the whole of which will have a fully assured supply. When the present conditions on the Jamrao and Mitharo canals are considered, it will be understood how great a boon the proposed new works will prove to the cultivators. In place of an irregular and uncertain supply, depending entirely on the natural level of the Indus, there will be a certain and regular supply during all seasons of the year.

Considering the Project as a whole, that is the Barrage together with all the canal systems, it would not be easy to exaggerate the immense benefits to Sind which its consummation will yield. At present, the total area cultivated annually in the tracts of land to be served by the three new canal systems is 2,034,000 acres. Expert forecasts show that, when irrigation on all the new systems has reached its maximum, a total area of 5,255,000 acres will be watered—an increase of over three millions of acres. But the actual increase in the area of irrigation which will take place, represents only a fraction of the advantages to be derived from the whole project, as the result of which water will be under complete control, so that the losses at present due to the vicissitudes of supply, to sudden floods and to prolonged droughts, will cease. It is not too much to say that this great work will effect a beneficent revolution in the Province Sind, and one which will add enormously to its prosperity.

Detailed estimates of the cost of the project show that this is likely to amount to a total of Rs. 1,59,964,377. The plans and estimates of the whole project have been submitted to the Government of India, after approval by the authorities at Simla, the sanction of the Secretary of State will be requested so that the work may be begun at an early date.

BOMBAY'S PRIMARY TEACHERS.

REVISION OF THEIR SALARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Educate and unite" was the same advice of His Most Gracious Majesty to the people of India and education begins with and ought to stand on a firm footing of primary education. It is on that account that the late Mr. Gokhale fought so strenuously for the same. It is now conceded by all that the extension of primary education is an absolute necessity for the uplift of the masses. The municipality of the Urbs Prima Bombay took up the question in right earnest and with the real perspective of the vital problem. So it was that the School Committee in forwarding a report on this subject to the Corporation in 1917 aptly remarked that the success of the proposed scheme depended upon well-trained schools, with a sufficient number of teachers with a large proportion of them specially trained for them and *having their heart in it*. It is necessary for this that their *pays and prospects are such as keep them contented and secure for them a decent competency.* (Italics are mine). This principle is so sound and practical that every body interested in the introduction or extension of primary education ought to keep it ever before their eyes. But how has it been carried into practice by our munificent and large hearted School Committee! It recommended a scale of pay for the primary teachers which the Corporation regarded as insufficient and directed the Schools Committee to reconsider the scales. This commendable spirit of the City Fathers was unfortunately lost on the Committee which perhaps for the sake of prestige returned the same scale to the Corporation viz·

Untrained, Rs. 20 p.m.
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First year trained, Rs. 25-2-55
Second year trained, Rs. 30-3/2-75
Third year trained, Rs. 40-4/2-100 and in sticking to the original scales, tried to justify them on grounds the shallowness of which has already been sufficiently exposed by the appeal submitted by the Primary Teachers' Association in September 1919, since then the Corporation passed a resolution calling for a report from the Schools Committee on the appeal which the Primary Teachers' Association had submitted to the Corporation. In this appeal, after showing very clearly and conclusively how the arguments advanced by the Schools Committee in sticking to their original scales cannot stand, the Association has prayed that the following scales be sanctioned for primary teachers of the Municipal Schools viz:—

Untrained, Rs. 30.
1st year, Rs. 35-60.
2nd year, Rs. 40-75.

3rd year, Rs. 40-100. It is more than six months since the Committee was asked to report on the appeal. The question of revising the scales is a vital one, affecting as it does the destinies of over a thousand teachers and the efficiency of over 230 schools with over 27,000 pupils. It is earnestly hoped that no bogie of prestige will stand in the way of substantial revision of the salaries of primary teachers. Even in the moffusil, by the recent revision, a vernacular final man is entitled to a scale of 35.

In his fellow brother with his higher education and responsibilities and with the highly abnormal cost of living that his work in a Presidency Town entails to suffer, because he happens to work under the Premier Municipality of the Urbs Prima? I hope, the Schools Committee will still wake up to its sense of responsibility and expedite its deliberations and forward a report early recommending the scales preyed for by the poor teachers. "A word to the wise" would be sufficient and hence I trust that this letter will catch the eye of the Committee and awaken that beneficent body out of its slumber. May the Committee appreciate the spirit of the times and support the just reasonable and moderate demands of the primary Teachers Yours, etc.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 7.

A meeting of the Reception Committee, fourth Gujarat Political Conference was held last evening Mr. Gandhiji presiding. Mr. Yagnik of the Commerce School was elected treasurer in place of Mr. Keshavlal Amthasha who resigned. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was unanimously elected Chairman, Reception Committee on the motion of Mr. Krishnalal Desai.

Lively discussion took place regarding the election of president of the Conference. Eight names were suggested. It was resolved to consult the districts and postpone election next Wednesday.

Second Tilak condolence meeting was held in open air near Karanja Buildings last night Mr. Gandhi presiding. 5,000 people attended, including Saraladevi Chaudhrani, Anasuya Beha and Mrs. Gandhi

Mr. Gandhi paid a high tribute to Mr Tilak.

"PATRIKA" PRESS FLOODED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 7.

Owing to yesterday's heavy rain the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Press was flooded throughout the day and night. Machine and line could not be worked and in consequence there was no issue of the paper to-day.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 9.
S S Langton Hall, Jenkins, New York.
S S Saigon Maru, Ijichi, Osaka.
S S Australia, Hunt, Antwerp.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
S S Bahrein, Containing, Busreh.
S S Heim, Ericson, Bangkok.
S S Chindwara, Davidson, London.
The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yeste day.
S S Aymeric, Changton, Calcutta.
S S Chakdara Abbott, Busreh.
S S Janus, McDonald, Busreh.
S S Banka, Hanson, Bangkok.
The following vessel begin to load yesterday Steamer Lanka for Calicut.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 9th August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B	Rajah	Calcutta	NF	T M & Co
D/E	Yetorofu Maru	Japan	10-8	N Y Kaisha
F	Dilwara	China	16-8	M M & Co
G	Paravati	Cannanore	10-8	R E O Ln
M	Kay	N F	N F	M M & Co
O	War Cuta	P Gulf	N F	M M & Co
Q	Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCKS.

1	Kandahar	Calcutta	12-8	W & A G & Co
2	C/Hankow's (Boats)			W & A G & Co
3	Ferraia	N F	N F	W & Co
3	Chakdara	Bushra	10-8	M M & Co
4	Purnea	Bussora	12-8	M M & Co
5	Abydos	Karachi	N F	H L S N Co
6	Fratelli Bandiera	Genoa	20-8	M Italiana
7	Rowett	Aden	12-8	T M & Co
9	Glen on	Antwerp	16-8	T M & Co
12/13	Warfield	Karachi	14-8	M M & Co
16	Bahrein	N F	N F	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1	Kleidrecht	Colombo	12-8	E D S & Co
3	Hasnever	Aden	N F	J P & Co
4	Castalia	Liverpool	23-8	W & A G & Co
5	Aymeric	Calcutta	11-8	W & A G & Co
6	Chindwara	N F	15-8	M M & Co
8	Nippon	Trieste	7-8	Lloyd Trusty
9	Varsova	N F	N F	M M & Co
11	Colaba	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
12	A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
12	Loraity	Marseilles	23-8	N M & Co
13	Karoa	E A Ports	N F	M M & Co
14	Mantua	London	9-8	M M & Co
15	Northbrook	N F	N F	D R I M
17	Gambhira	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Patricia	N F	N F	K N & Co

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

Indravati		4/5/8	B S N Co
Mahanadi		4/5/8	B S N Co

EXPORTS

Aug. 9.

S S Mantua for London—375 bales hemp D M Doongaji and Co., 300 cwt ajowan S ed Vulkan t Bros., 1,000 cw. myrabolams T. Mahomedbhai and Co., 5,00 cwt linseed Malli Bros., 3,895 cwt cotton seed Sandsay and Co.

S S Chanda for London—520 cwt cassia flour 200 cwt Anisseed C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Karkia for Liverpool—500 cwt cotton seed oil cake 1,122 cwt Linseed oil cake Brem and Co.

S S Chagalion for Liverpool:—14 bales woollam, E. Doseed and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Vo. Kart Bros.

S S Mantua for London—2316 cwt. linseed coil, Chandy and Co. 300 cwt. buffalo horn, V. Ashman.

S S Castilia for Barcelona100 bales cotton, K. M. Nayani and Co.,

S. S Castalia for Glasgow—100 bales hemp, M. E Umrigar Bros.;

S S Glenlyon for Antwerp—165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 50.9 cwt. crushed bones, Hemingharat Co. Ltd.; 3001 cwt linseed cake, Brausse and Co. Ltd. 1,000 cwt. rapeseed, Malli Bros. 500 bales cotton, Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Glenlyon for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, N. Najaram and Co. 3. bales raw cotton, Joleif Ahmsand Ltd.; 111 bales raw cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Glenlyon for Ghent:—100 bales cotton Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Prometeli Bondert for Genoa—50 cwt. sandlewood chips, Mawsee Moojee Co.

S S Dilawara for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, Yokohama Boito Kaisha; 3 bales cotton The Indo British Co. Ltd., 401 bales cotton twist, E. D Sassoon and Co.; 10 pkges woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Sons.

S S Dilawara for Hongkong:—686 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co. Ltd.; 167 cwt. sharkfins, E. Solduce, 100 cwt. sharkfins, R. Dhanji and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 599 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S S Yetorofu Maru for Shanghai—800 bales cotton, Gosho Kalinshiki Kaisha Ltd.

S S Yetorofu Maru for Hongkong:—67 cwt. sharkfins, 3 cwt. Sohmaws, J. Ebrahim, 16 cwt. gum Arabic, M. H. Dehalashti.

S S Yetorofu Maru for Yakkachi:—500 bales cotton, Toye Menka Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

August 9.

S S Narkunda from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie:—2 pcl. books, 1 pcl. clothing, 2 boxes gold bar, 19 bars silver, 5 cases, cigarettes, 6 boxes, 6 cases specie.

S S Helios from Bankok, Agents:—Forbes, Forbes and Campbell and Co.:—2.61 pieces teak square s, 4166 ieces, 9286 billes teak scantlings, 4 cases chinaware.

S S Kaisar from Calcutta, Agents:—Mackinnon, Mackenzie:—19 cases stationery, 215 bags green tea, 1384 pkgs tea, 484 bags sugar, 9 cases brandy.

S S Nippon from Trieste Agents:—Lloyd, Triestine S. N. Co.—28 cases 3 pakgs. glassware, 75 cases beer 1 case stationery, 12: cases glass beads, 500 cases glass bangles, 3 cases pencils, 10 cases cotton tissues, 2 cases Chinaware, 5 cases cigarettes.

S S Aymeric from New Port News, Agents—W. and A. Graham and Co.

247 cases printing paper 64 cases cigarettes, 2[illegible] cases 43 boxed, automobiles, 16 cases oil expeller and parts.

S S Soverign frmo Abadon. Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co.:—5201 tons, liquid fuel in bulk.

PLEADERS BOYCOTT JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 7.

The pleaders of the Calcutta Small Cause Court at a meeting recorded their indignation at the uncalled for remarks and objectionable language used by Mr. Mitter, the third Judge, towards a pleader and resolved not to appear before that judge. The Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court has written to the Secretary, Bar Library to reconsider the situation in view of the possible harm which might result to their clients.

LATE PROF. GAJJAR.

PUBLIC MEETING

TO-MORROW AT 6 P.M.

With a view to express the deep sense of loss sustained by the Presidency in the death of

PROFESSOR GAJJAR.

and to recognise publicly his eminent services, particularly in the cause of Science, Industry and Education, a PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Bombay will be held TO-MORROW, the 11th August at 6 p.m., in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Royal Institute of Science.

C. H. SETALVAD.	LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.
D. E. WACHA.	MAHOMEDBHAI CURRIMBHOY.
CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.	R. N. RANINA.
NAROTTAM MORARJI.	F. M. KANGA.
JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.	R. D. TATA.
R. S. CAPTAIN.	TRIKAMDAS D. MORARJI.
A. L. COVERNTON.	MURARJI GOKULDAS DEWJI.
C. J. J. FOX.	M. C. SETALVAD.
HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSY.	NARANDAS PURSHOTAM.
FAZAL IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.	VINAYAK N. HATE.
M. A. TANA.	VASANJI P. DALAL.
MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH.	J. H. BHABHA.
MOTILAL KANJI.	J. K. MEHTA.
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND.	K. NATRAJAN.
K. R. DAFTARY.	VALABHDAS RUNCHORDAS.
MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU.	D. D. KANGA.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS.	

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWELL

In the Division Court No. 53.

14-20—450-16—and T and I J Suit 2-16—Jam R and D, Munch and N, Mariambai Yusuf Mahomed Lalji and anr v Fatmabai widow, Captain and V, part heard.

20-20—Sc Ct 1243/23104-18—Payne and Co, Motisingh Lalji and anr v Vithaldas Bhugwandas a firm, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MAKIEN.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1032-17—Motichand and D, Surajmal Keshrimal a firm v Kamiram Kissonlal a firm, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

623-20—Mehta L and Co, Madhaodas Goculdas v Bai Aimai widow and ors, Rustomji and G, Craigie B and C, Part heard, 2-7-20.

845-19—Mantri and Co (for a pauper)—Alphonso Pinto v Messrs Garlick & Co, Edg G W and Co.

1399-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Umer and Son a firm, Jamsedji R and D, For postponement.

1400-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Umer Son a firm and anr, Jamsedji R and D, For postponement.

1401-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Umer and Son a firm, Jamsedji R and D, For postponement.

902-20—Patell and Eze, Jehangir Rustomji Patel v Sirdar Haji Badloo Subrate, Rustomji and Gin.

299-20—Daphtary F and D, Sakarchand Talakchand and Sons a firm v Fulchand Javerchand and anr, Purnanand and Clubwalla, N C Dalal.

125-19—Little and Co, Bejnath Ramchandra v Kilachand alias Kellabhoy Virchand and anr, Hiralal Th and Co, Pandia and Co.

644-19—Edg G W and Co, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd v Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

336-20—Chitnis M and K, Rattansey Dossa v Keshavji Ramdas a firm, Shroff and Vachha.

3663-18—Bhai K and G, Kassam Devji v Mahomed Hussein Escoffalli and anr, Ragh N and Co.

1712-18—Ard H D and Co, Aspandiar Goodarzi Meherban v Khodabux Goodrazee Meherban and ors, Mulla and M.

1128-19—Bhai K and G, Sankalchand Maganlal v Maganlal Dallabhbhai Desai Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

729-20—Mans H M and Co, Assaram Narsoo v Tricumji Jivandas a firm, Kanga and S.

1990-18—Surveyor and Co, The Union Lubricating Oil Co a firm v Chimanlal Harjiwandas and Co a firm, Unwalla P and P.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

942-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Gordhandas Ishwardas v Jeebhai Kevaldas, Amin and D, Part heard 9-8-20.

93-19—Sham M and H, K Bhaichandbhai and Co a firm v Madhavdas Liladhar a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1638-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal a firm v Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Mulla and M.

1732-19—Sham M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm v Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm, Edg G W and Co.

385-19—Khandvalla and Co, Ganeshdas Laxminarayen a firm v Jhaverchand Thakersey a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

3561-19—Wadia G and Co, Inderlal Kanyalal a firm v Pragji Lilladhar a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1203-19—Rank N and Co, Badrinath Sitaram a firm v Shamlal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.

1446-19—Bugh E and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tejeb v Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm, Dharamsi and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

571-19—Jam R and D, Sha Chaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, Bhimji and Co.

3634-19—Mehta L and Co, Rahimtoola Alibhai Khushal v Keshavlal Madhavlal and anr, Amin and Desai.

1777-19—Mehta L and Co, Mohanlal Purshotamdas Shah v Lallubhai Chaganlal and ors, M B Chothia.

1346-19—N C Dalal, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Mathuradas Morarji a firm, Bhimji and Co.

1385-19—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas Doosabhai and Co a firm v Mochji Padamsey a firm, Ard H D and Co.

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CORPORATION'S STRONG PROTEST.

IMAMWADA HOME SCANDAL.

MRS. EASDON'S APPOINTMENT.

CITY FATHERS' RESENTMENT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholker presiding. One notable feature of yesterday's meeting was the large number of Parsi ladies present to show their sympathy with Dr Masters' motion against the building of a Terminal Station at Grant Road by dis housing a large number of people.

Dr. Master's motion occupied the major portion of the Corporation's time and vehement speeches of protest were made against the proposals of Government and repeated appeals were made to the "sympathetic" Governor to modify the plans. In the end the proposition was passed unanimously.

The appointment of Mrs. Easdon of Amritsar fame to the Imamwada Maternity Hospital roused a great deal of resentment amongst the Corporators but before coming to decision the Corporation adjourned.

DR. D. B. MASTER'S RESOLUTION.

Dr. D. B. Master moved: "That in view of the great scarcity of house accommodation prevailing at present throughout the whole city the Corporation are of opinion that the Notification No. 2173, recently issued by Government on the 22nd July 1920, in the Government Gazette for the acquisition of an extensive area of land at Tardeo which contains a large number of houses accommodating thousands of persons including the Marzban's chawls for the Parsee Poor, which give shelter to about 800 Parsees, should be withdrawn or modified, as the area notified at present contains a large number of residential buildings which, if demolished, will displace a very large number of poor and middle class people and will cause them great and unparalleled inconvenience and hardship to find out fresh accommodation in the city, especially at a time when there is a great dearth of housing accommodation particularly for this class of people. 2. That the attention of Government be drawn to the fact that a large area of land in the north of the Bellasis Bridge is available if required for railway facilities as it has very few dwelling houses and is mostly a vacant land except a few buffalo and victoria stables and that the acquisition of this area will obviate the necessity of demolishing a large number of dwellings. 3. That the President be requested to aproach Government with a request that they will be pleased to reconsider their decision and issue a fresh notification to acquire the area pointed out in this notice."

He said the scheme had come before them as a surprise. This proposal of Government would displace about ten thousand people The poor Parsi tenants paid rents ranging from 8 as. upwards and it would be impossible to accommodate them anywhere else. There was also a Jain Boarding School, and there were many students who were taking advantage of the facilities offered. It was a great surprise to him that the Governor should notify such a scheme at such a juncture. There was a large area available further north; besides Government had not yet supplied housing accommodation to the population which would be dishoused.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy said the very fact that so many women had come to the meeting entitled them to consider the question in a broad, statesmanlike spirit. The ways of Government in solving housing problems were very curious. They were driving away the live-stock and were putting in its stead dead-stock. It was impossible for so many poor Parsi widows to house themselves decently if they were driven out of their houses.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. P. J. Marzban said the only solution for the people to be dishoused would be to leave Bombay. If matters were put before the Governor in a proper light he hoped they would get out of the difficulty in the same way as they did in the case of the Maidan.

He asked Hindus and Mahomedans to join their Parsi friends in this agitation.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said the agitation in the minds of the Parsi community was evident from the presence of so many ladies at the meeting. He thought the Corporation, as the public trustees, should put a strong protest against the Government scheme.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said if a bomb were dropped from an aeroplane it would not have caused the same sensation which this ill-timed Government Notification has caused.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said when there was lot of space a little to the north he did not know why they should strike upon this particular area to the inconvenience of so many thousands of people. He hoped Government would see their way to amend their plans accordingly.

Dr. Sukhia said Government had no right to waste the public funds by buying their houses, when other plots equally useful could be had at a comparatively low rate. Without making provision for the people, Government had no right to notify the scheme. The railway companies were monopolising large areas in the heart of the city and they had no right to occupy more land than they were doing at present.

Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya supported the proposal. It was not a question of the Parsi community alone; the whole public were concerned in it and he hoped the resolution would be passed unanimously. He found Government had not considered the question properly but had come to a very hasty decision.

DR. M. C. JAVLE'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. M. C. Javle said not only should they support the proposition but they should ask Government to remove the railways and the industries from the heart of the town, and thus ease the situation somewhat. For the convenience of a few Government had no right to inconvenience so many thousands of people. He asked that the words "or modified" be deleted.

To this Dr. Master agreed.

Mr. N. M. Joshi supported.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia said when houses could not be had for love or money, it was unfortunate that Government should have launched upon this scheme. In the Parsi Housing Scheme the average rent paid was ranging from as 8 to Rs. 15 per month, and it was impossible to find accommodation for them anywhere at the same rent.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar associated himself with the grievances of his Parsi friends, and said the grounds put forward by the previous speakers had made it clear that the proposition should be passed unanimously.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supported the resolution, and in doing so he associated himself with the remarks of his colleaues. He entirely endorsed the view expressed by Mr. Kamdar that the Hindu community as a whole was entirely at one with the Parsi friends in getting their grievances redressed. If the scheme were carried out it would not only affect the Parsi community, but also Hindus and Mahomedans. Even if the scheme concerned the Parsi community and in the carrying out of it injustice was involved to any community, all the other communities in the city, Hindus and Mahomedans, would protest against the action of the Government. If Government still persisted in carrying out the scheme in spite of the protests of the Corporation and the public, it would only prove the callousness of Government towards human feelings. He hoped wiser counsels would prevail and he was sure Government would not lose their prestige by modifying their scheme, but they would add to it by withdrawing it.

WHAT ABOUT THE DISPLACED POPULATION?

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said it was not only a Parsi question, but it was a question for all the communities. It was the first time that such a scheme had been notified. Government had consulted nobody before launching this scheme; Government had come down upon them suddenly with a notification that their land and houses would be sold and the tenants would have to go out of their houses bag and baggage. The complaint also was that in notifying the scheme, Government had not imformed them what arrangements they were going to make to house the large population which would be dishoused. It was due to the public that Government should have given them some idea as to the manner in which they proposed housing the displaced papulation. He asked Dr. Master to delete the last para of the proposition.

This was agreed to.

Mr. C. V. Mehta fully associated himself with the previous speakers. It was impossible for the Corporation to acquiesce in the scheme even if there were great necessity for the Terminal Station.

Mr. J. A. Wadia here moved the closure, and Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded.

This was agreed to by a majority

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The motion was then put to vote and passed unanimously.

DR. DOSSIBAI'S LETTER.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Dr Dossibai J. R. Dadabhoy, M.D., M.R.C.P. (London) regarding the appointment of a medical officer at the Municipal Maternity Home at Imamwada.

She said:—

This Home was opened in June 1919 and I was asked to supervise and keep an eye on the working of the Home by the then Acting Executive Health Officer, Dr. S. Hormasjee.

I visited the Home regularly from three to four times a week and at times went daily when I felt the necessity of doing so. In addition to this I have been attending in cases of emergency whenever asked to do so by the Matron or the Assistant Matron any time either at day or night.

All this has been done in an honorary capacity the same as I had done for two years with Dr. J. A. Turner at the Colaba Maternity Home of the Lady Willingdon Scheme.

However at Colaba I was practically in full direction of the Home, the Matron-in-charge working under me. At Imamwada the Home was never placed under my charge or direction. All through last year on very many occasions I have felt how very unsatisfactory this arrangement is for the best interest of the Home and the patients herein. The Health Officer Dr. Sandilands also noticed this defect and suggested that *"The Medical Officer-in-charge should have disciplinary powers but to exercise them it is in my view necessary that she should be a paid official under the Municipality (part time) with definite hours and duties."* Accordingly he pressed me to accept an honorarium of Rs. 250 a month, the duties to consist of attendance daily at the hospital for one hour and at any time when summoned in cases of difficulty.

To put it in his own words he wrote "his was an honorarium that is it did not have and was not intended to have any relation to the value of the work done." To meet his views, I accepted this arrangement most reluctantly as otherwise it meant my giving up the connection with the Home

While this arrangement was being discussed the 96th Report of the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation regarding the revision of the pay of the posts of Medical Officers in charge of the Municipal Maternity Homes at Bellasis Road and Parel appeared on 17th May 1920. This report laid down that the Medical Officers-in-charge at these two Homes (Parel and Belasis Road) should be given an increase in pay but they should not be allowed private practice under any circumstances.

On the appearance of this Report the Executive Health Officer Dr. Sandilands dropped the arrangement which was being made with me of placing me in charge of the Imamwada Home with an honorarium and a few days later an advertisement appeared in the local Newspapers asking for a *"Whole time Medical Officer"* and specifying *"No Quarters provided"*.

In a Maternity Home accommodating only 15 beds there is hardly sufficient work to need a *Whole time* Medical Officer as there are two fully qualified Maternity Nurses on the premises day and night. Again *"No Quarters" being provided on the premises for the Medical Officer* makes her position identical to my own.

Under these circumstances I beg the Corporation to allow me to continue my services at the Imamwada Home in an honorary capacity placing the Home under my charge as Medical Officer. If however departmental discipline requires it I am willing to accept an honorarium and will place myself under departmental Rules the same as if I were a Municipal Medical Officer under the Executive Health Officer..

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of his report. He said that a great injustice had been done to Dr. Dossibai in removing her after her honorary services, for so many years, to the institution. They were not treating her properly in this matter.

This was duly seconded.

MRS. EASDON OF AMRITSAR FAME.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar protested most vehemently against the appointment of Mrs. Easdon to the position. He then quoted from the Congress Report of Punjab, where Mrs. Easdon was stated to have shown the utmost callousness towards the lives of Indians both Mahomedans and Hindus. He read out from page 51 of the second volume of the Congress Enquiry—the statement of Mrs. Nelly Benjamin, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and Assistant in the Municipal Female Hospital. It was stated by her: "While Dr. Kidar Nath was dressing the wounds, Mrs. Easdon and I were watching from the roof of the Hospital. Mrs. Easdon enquired of the crowd who had wounded the men. Somebody said the English people had fired on them. Mrs. Easdon made some unkind remarks; she said the natives deserved it and that it served them right. Later on when Dr. Kidar Nath was attending to the wounds of another man Mrs. Easdon said "Look what the fool is doing. The leg ought to be cut off; the man should be lame all his life.'" She used the word "fool" with reference to Dr. Kidar Nath."

Mr. Kamdar said they had seen from the statements that this lady had a hatred of Hindus and Mahomedans, and she wanted the legs of the patients to be cut off. The Maternity Home was the result of Mahomedan money and the Municipal Commissioner wanted to have such a cruel woman to be in charge of it. He thought she was the same person referred to in the Congress Committe's report and asked the Commissioner about it.

The Commissioner said she was the same person.

Continuing, said Mr. Kamdar such a woman deserved to receive no money from their hands, and he moved a rider that Dr. Dossibai should continue to be in charge in an honorary capacity of the Maternity Home pending their final decision.

Dr. Sukhia agreed to the rider.

NOT A FIT PERSON.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconding said he was quite sure the Commissioner was absolutely ignorant of the behaviour of Mrs. Easdon. The conduct of the woman would stand condemned and she was not a fit person to be kept in charge of the Maternity Home They should not give the Home in charge of such a cruel and hard-hearted person even for a moment. What about Dr. Dossibai who had given them the completest satisfaction in the matter, and he thought it was the grossest injustice and cruelty to displace her from her position as the senior medical officer. She was the most competent person for the post as she had the highest diplomas, and had done that work for a long time.

A GRAVE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supporting the proposition said there were some grave principles involved in this case. One was as point ed out by Dr. Batliwalla, the injustice done to Dr. Dossibai, and the other was the more important—the appointment of Mrs. Easdon by the Commissioner If the appointment has already been made the Corporation would be compelled to ask the Commissioner to cancel the appointment. The reasons given by Mr. Kamdar from the Congress report were very weighty. The whole question was this. Here was a lady—he was not going to be discourteous even to a person who looked at wounded persons and said their limbs should be cut off—who was absolutely callous to the lives of Indians, and this lady should have no quarter in India if they were going to help it, much less in a democratic body like the Bombay Corporation. He hoped the Commissioner had realised the mistake he had made and would see his way to cancel the appointment at once. The appointment would not only make some noise in this city and the Presidency, but the whole of India was concerned in it. Here was a woman who was proved to have absolutely no regard for human life. He hoped that the official who had made the mistake of appointing her would see that she had no opportunities of dealing with the lives of Indian women. Not only did the appointment do injury to the Indian public but it would permanently affect the connection of the British with Indians. He felt that the principle should be established—that no person whether he was an Indian or Englishman who showed utter disregard for the lives of Indians should have any quarter in India.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was not aware of the facts quoted from the report, although they had not convinced him. He would take measures to see whether they were correct, as he did not like to condemn persons unheard. They had not tried to get rid of Dr. Dossibai's honorary services. They had asked her to take honorary charge not only of this hospital but of two other homes, and he did not want her to sever her connection with the Municipality.

At this stage as it was past time, the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMBAY GOVT. CLERKS.

REVISED SCALE OF PAY.

A press note states:—

Government are pleased to announce that a revised scale of pay has been sanctioned for clerical establishments in the City of Bombay. A time scale will be introduced and will start on Rs. 60 and rise by yearly increments of Rs. 4 to Rs. 100 and thereafter by Rs. 3 to Rs. 160. This scale will be applied to all offices in Bombay City, except where special conditions make it unnecessary. The pay of the superior posts in each office will be fixed on consideration of individual circumstances. Clerks at present in service wil receive immediate increases calculated on certain percentages of the 1914 pay of the post they occupy. These percentages, subject to a minimum pay of Rs. 60, will run from 85 per cent. on pays up to Rs. 40, to 50 per cent. on pays of Rs. 100 and to 20 per cent. on pays of Rs. 200 and over. This scale of pay will be provisional and subject to revision if and when the cost of living falls. Effect will be given to the new scale from 1st April 1920, that is, on March pay. On the introduction of the new scale all local, Bombay, temporary and provisional allowances will cease.

SITUATION IN SIND.

ABIDING LOYALTY TO KHILAFAT.

The Secretary, Sind Khilafat Committee writes:—

Despite persecutions for conscience and Faith, Sind is firm and ready to suffer hardships.

People strongly resent the Governor's recent press note, threatening to apply the Seditious Meetings' Act. They disbelieve allegations, that the Turks bombed the Holy Kaba causing the burning of the Holy Ghilaf and the death of nine men engaged in prayers. People are firm to suffer for Khilifat; but their confidence in the Governor's benignity is greatly shaken.

THE "ALWAHID."

The "Alwahid" Vernacular daily devoted to Khilafat and the national interests was ordered on the 27th to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 under the Press Act reasons are not given. After some consultation among the sympathisers of the paper, the sum demanded was deposited on the 28th and the paper will come out regularly as before Mr. Abdul Rahman the editor in a signed leaderette, vigorously condemns the action taken by the Government, expresses firmness and abiding loyalty to Khilafat. An appeal is also therein made for donations, to pay off the sum of the security which has been borrowed.

AN INSULT TO INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Reuter's summary of Colonel Amery's reply to Sir Owen Thomas with regard to the town-planning in Kenia Colony, is in fact the practical confirmation of what Lord Milner told a few days back to Lord Islington. The decision of the Imperial Government to defend the policy of the segregation of races on the principles of sanitation is decidedly the most wicked wrong to be inflicted on His Majesty's self-respecting Indian subjects in that colony. The defence that "the sanitary experts had advised, that the different races should be kept apart as far as possible, in planning the towns and that the Indians would be given ample accommodations in *their part of their town*" (Italics are mine) is simply shocking and is a most insulting plea brought forth to drive the Indians from the areas which should otherwise, in all justice, if justice at all exists, be meant for common habitation for all the races of the Empire. It affords a further indication of the systematic efforts to befool India and an utter callousness towards her self-respect. Sanitation is and must be preserved at all costs, but no discriminating ordinance is necessary. It can well be secured by municipal laws and bye-laws. It is plain that racial trade jealousy is at the bottom of all this. How fallacious this plea is has well been made clear to his excellency the Viceroy by our deputation. His Excellency has promised every support of the Government of India on this point. I now venture to warn all the public bodies in India that the declaration made by Colonel Amery must awaken all of us to defeat this wicked attempt against us. I, therefore, trust that all these bodies will do their best to strengthen the hands of the Government of India by bringing upon the Colonial Office effective pressure by all possible and by all necessary sacrifices.—Yours, etc.

BHAIRILAL N. ANANTANI.

Bombay, August 7.

DISCIPLINARY POWERS OVER PLEADERS.

BOMBAY PLEADERS' PROTEST.

A general meeting of the members of the legal profession, practising in the various Police Courts in Bombay, was held at the Esplanade Police Court Bar Library on 7th instant, under the auspices of the Bombay Police Court Bar Association, to protest against the proposed legislation, whereby disciplinary jurisdiction is intended to be given to the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, empowering them to deal with cases of professional misconduct or neglect of duty on the part of the pleaders or attorneys practising in these courts. About fifty lawyers practising in various Police Courts were present.

Mr. Kanuga, who was voted to the chair in the course of his speech, said:—

"You are all aware that a new Bill is proposed in the Bombay Legislative Council, some provisions whereof are highly detrimental to our interests. Our profession, Gentlemen, has always maintained independence and fearlessness, and we must resent and record our emphatic protest against any measure that seeks to restrict the liberty and independence of the profession.

The proposed Bill gives the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court disciplinary powers over pleaders and attorneys practising in their Courts and in Courts subordinate thereto. The effect of this measure will be highly pernicious. It will jeopardize the independence and the fearlessness of the practitioners. The powers that are sought to be granted are likely to be abused detrimentally to the interests of the profession. I have, therefore, no hesitation in condemning this measure, and I ask you, Gentlemen, as those vitally affected by the proposed legislation to bestow serious thought on the same and to raise your voice of emphatic protest against the provision of the Bill that undoubtedly tend to restrict our liberty.

The following resolution was, then passed unanimously:—

That this meeting of the pleaders practising in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay, and held under the auspices of the Police Court Bar Association, symphatically protests against the powers proposed to be given to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, under Clause 26 of Bill No. VI of 1920, as, in the unaimous opinion of this meeting, such powers will have the effect of seriously interfering with the conscientious and fearless discharge of professional duties by pleaders, and will be greatly detrimental to the prestige, dignity and independence of the profession, thereby prejudicing materially the interests of the public in general. Further this meeting is unanimously of the opinion that such disciplinary powers should solely be vested in and exercised by the High Court."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. R. T. Desai proposed and Mr. M. N. Desai seconded that a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed:—

Messrs. C. N. Kanuga, B. T. Desai, B. J. Dhondy, D. K. Billimoria, M. M. Kotasthane, R. P. Ratnagar, K. F. Nariman, M. M. Desai (Joint Honry. Secretaries), with powers to add to their number, to co-operate with other Bar Associations affected by the proposed legislation and to take necessary measures to carry out the object of the meeting. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The market to-day opened steady. The inquiry for the better class of coal shares still continues but without much business passing. Jute shares were firm business being mainly confined to Howrah, Clive, Kamarhatty and Kanknarrah with prices inclined to be higher. In the miscellaneous section very little business was put through. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aldih 140, Bansara 17, Burfakur 52 and 51 s.l., New Beerbhoom 45-4, Seetarampur 18.

Jute:—Albion 594, Anglo-India 492, Auckland 476 s.l., Barnagore 191, Budge Budge 727, Century 10-4, Clive 394, Delta 755, Fort William 567, Gourepore 1425, Howrah 59, Hooghly 150, Kamarhatty 1055, Kanknarrah 808 Lansdowne 550 and 552 s.l., New Central 905, Reliance 59-8 and 60 s.l. Standard 837-8, Union 1120 s.l.

Tea:—Singell 40.

Miscellaneous:—Ambler Slate and Stone 11-12, Assam Sugar 10-8, Behar Rice 8, Bowreah Cotton 1580, British India Corporation 13-8, Central Provinces Cement 11, Bunbar Cotton 660, Kesoram Cotton 18-4, Madans Theatre 14-4, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (rebate) 70, New Savan Sugar 15-12, New Pioneer 17-10, Pioneer Sugar 21-12, Ryam Sugar 37-8, Titaghur Paper 522 s.l., Thornycroft (India) Ltd. 2-4 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59-4 and small lots at 59-8. War Bonds (short loans) 98-6, 1925 at 96-10 and 1928 at 99-10 per cent.

Exchange Bank Telegraph Transfer closing quotations one shilling ten half pence and Demand Bills one shilling ten five-eighth pence.

Mr. Nolan, Editor, "Rangoon Times" since June 1915, has on the conclusion of his engagement been appointed Director of the Publicity Bureau, Burma, by the Lieutenant Governor.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RAILWAY MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay: Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail...	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ...	13.15	21.05
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)... ...	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail...	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ...	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express... ...	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920. standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.30
Kathiawar Express...	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

VICTOR—August 9th at 6 Club Road, Byculla, P. Victor of P. Victor and Co. Funeral will leave his residence at 5-30 p.m. to-day for Haines Road Cemetery. Friends and relations will please accept this intimation.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Deferred Telegrams are again suspended for British West Indies and British Guiana except Jamaica and Turks Island.

MANDVI WARD BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Kashinath D. Khote, J.P., is a candidate at the ensuing bye-election in "B" Ward for the seat which is just vacated by the resignation of Mr. Narayandas Haribhai.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city of Bombay on Sunday was 112 as against 185 on the corresponding day last year and 106 in 1918. Plague claimed 1 death and influenza 8 attack and 1 death.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 7th August was 369.

MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

The Mazagon Institute Byculla, which next September is celebrating its Silver Jubilee has been recognised by the Government of Bombay as a public institution and is now receiving the "Government Gazette," etc.

PARSI CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY

The first annual general meeting of the society will be held on Thursday 12th instant, at 6 p.m. in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, to receive the report and statement of accounts for the year ending June 1920.

PATAN HINDOO BALASRAME.

This institute was established in 1911 mainly through the efforts of late Mr. Chhaganlal M. Jhaveri who had made over to it all his property and cash amounting to about two lacs of rupees. The ninth annual report shows that the Asrama maintained during the year 1919-20 about 23 children. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,050 about. Attached to the report are the opinions of some distinguished visitors which speak highly of this orphanage.

MOTOR FATALITY.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Sakhoobai, aged about 47, the mother of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, a building contractor. The deceased who was living at Sion was walking with her son on the Agra Road, when a motor car belonging to Mr. Kishamji Damji driven by his chauffeur Dhondu Sakharam and coming from Kurla to Bombay came up and the deceased who had an open umbrella in her hand suddenly went to the right and was knocked down by the left mud guard. The deceased was found lying under the car between the front and the rear wheels; the car was backed out and the deceased was taken out, when she was found to be unconscious. She died on Monday morning, the cause of death being concussin of brain. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of Wasant Sadanand, a tally clerk, who fell on the road at Funaswady while staggering along the road. He died from the effects of alcoholic poisoning. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

BOMBAY POSTMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the letter of Mr. Ginwala which is published in your paper of the 8th August Mr. Ginwala has omitted to mention an important statement of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, viz. that the chief reason why he is unable to make any representation to the Government of India was that the orders of the Government of India were based on the recommendations of the Postal Committee which has thoroughly gone into the whole question and that the matter was thus taken out of his hands.

2. As Mr. Ginwala's omission is misleading, I shall be glad if you will publish this in your next issue.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Yours, etc., etc.

H. S. JAMS,
Postmaster-General.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 10, 1920.

FAILURE OF THE COMMONS.

Hansard has made history for India in its issue of July 8. The Commoners of England assembled to discuss the Punjab tragedy were expected to rise to the nobility of their calling. They were expected to vindicate their honour, their justice and their humanity. But the Commoners of England have failed so miserably that henceforth no Indian can with honesty leave the vindication of his wrongs in their hands. The speeches in the volume before us are mostly fustian with here and there a purple patch; the logic of argument is the logic of Bedlam, and the nobility of sentiment is the nobility of the boxing-ring. No doubt Colonel Wedgwood for the Left, Mr. Montagu for the Right and Mr. Bennet for the Moderates, spoke with full seriousness of the situation arising out of the unexampled failure to do justice to a wronged nation. But the prize-fighters were out for the blood of the Secretary of State and were not to be put off by any nonsense about frightfulness and terrorism. They concentrated on Dyer and they won a clear victory, if not in the voting, at least in the impression created by their attitude. It was surely easy for them to win. The Imperial Government had faintly damned Dyer; the Indian Government had almost condoned his action; the Army Council had considered his crime so light as to call it "an error of judgment"; and finally recommended that the Butcher of Jallianwalla Bagh should suffer the lightest censure it was in the power of the authorities to inflict. After this it ill became the official upholders of civilisation against savagery to ride the high horse and say: "This is the greatest criminal in history. Let us trot out Macaulay against him and talk of him as if he personified 'a civilised nation without mercy'. Hush! Three hundred million people are listening at the key-hole." Of course it became easy for Sir Edward Carson to ridicule the Government when he said that if it were a mere question of an error of judgment not many of the occupants of the front Bench would escape. It became easy for the Gwynnes and the Palmers and the Hunter Westons to demand that Dyer should not be sacrificed after having been given numerous certificates of good conduct. But let us explore a few dark corners in the debate and shew up a few dark untruths upon which the whole case for Dyer has been built up by the reactionaries. How many of us knew that the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State had recommended the forcible retirement of Dyer but that the Cabinet followed what Mr. Churchill calls the "moderate and considerate conclusions" of the Army Council and merely refused him further employment? How many of us know that in all the discussions and speeches on this occasion not one word was uttered about one of the most despicable episodes in this tragedy, namely, the blank refusal to succour the wounded and the dying?

Michael O'Dwyer escapes with a crushing catechism from Mr. Bennet. But O'Dwyer is the culprit who breathed life into Dyer and his blood-stained colleagues. He personified, during his tenure, the whole regime of oppression and cruelty. And it is O'Dwyer precisely who has been given a "Sanad" as if he were like a glorious Cavour and not like "a thief stealing out of the Province." It is the same with the Government of India. "The Government of India gave a blank cheque to O'Dwyer to indulge in the type of frightfulness which Commander Kenworthy called "Prussian." "Is frightfulness to be our creed?"—asks Mr. Montagu in a horrified gesture and forthwith gives his approval to the Government which condoned it. "Are we to co-operate with the people of India?"—asks Mr. Montagu and forthwith ignores the demand of the people for justice. After this strong words and fine sentiments are like blown bubbles. But the debate is remarkable for the number of its untruths and half-truths. Even Mr. Churchill, although remembering the days of his Liberalism, in his remarkable speech lapsed into calling the Jallianwalla Bagh meeting "a seditious assembly". Mr. Bonar Law corrected him but in the next breath was guilty of a similar insinuation. He said: "It is quite true that probably the mass of them were there in rebellion." Sir Edward Carson talked of murders in Amritsar when not a stone was being thrown; the brazen-voiced reactionaries led by Joynson Hicks spoke of an impending mutiny. Miss Sherwood was quoted as saying: "No Indian in writing or conversation with me has referred to the repressive measures as other than meet and right under the circumstances!" Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter Weston, wanted the House to close its eyes and imagine the scene of Indians armed with powerful "lathies" facing the comparatively harmless repeating rifle. Lieutenant-Colonel James waxed eloquent on game-hunting: "You cannot kill a tiger gently. I defy you to do it." And so this twaddle was doled out until the twaddlers really began to believe in it themselves, like the poor Miss Sherwood who must be suffering from a strange, incredible delusion.

But we ask: Where are the days of the majesty of deed and word which often upon occasions like these characterised the verdict of the House of Commons which Mr. Asquith once described as "the great inquest of the nation?" They are as distant as the humanity of those who condone the Punjab atrocities by declaring that Dyer saved the Punjab. Dyer did not save the Punjab but at least he and his defenders have lost—what is much more precious——the honour of a class charged with a great responsibility. "This is an episode which appears to me to be without parallel in the modern history of the British Empire"—says Mr. Churchill. And it is this episode which now makes the Secretary of State say: "The situation in India is very serious owing to the events of last year and owing to the controversy which has arisen upon it. . . . Every time an incident happens you are confronted with the increasing animosity of the people who suffer, and there is no end to it until the people in whose name we are governing India, the people of this country, and the national pride and sentiment of the Indian people rise together in protest and terminate your rule in India as being impossible." To this Mr. Ben Spoor adds: "I want to suggest that Amritsar is not an isolated event any more than General Dyer is an isolated officer. . . . India may be governed by consent, India will never again be governed by force." But it is Colonel Wedgwood who puts the right interpretation on the hymns of hate uttered in the Commons, when he quotes Mr. Gandhi as saying that it is the system which produces Dyers that must be altered: "That is what we want to do. It seems to me that it is hopeless now. I feel that after this debate. I could hope in the old days that the Indians would listen to what I said and would take it as coming from a friend. I am afraid now that anything an Englishman says will be suspected by them . . . . . It is an illustration of what I have said that honourable members do not understand what is the feeling in India. They do not understand how much it is touch and go with Sinn Fein in India and that it will become more and more difficult, to secure its defeat." In short, it is obvious that apart from the rabid reactionaries of Whitehall the wiser heads in British politics have realised that although Dyer may be alleged a million times to have saved the Punjab the culmination of a terrible rule of revenge and cruelty has all but lost India to Sinn Fein. The apologetic gesture of Mr. Bonar Law, half afraid to side with the Progressives, will not save the situation. Sound words and noble principles uttered with seriousness and solemnity will not save the situation. Divisions in the Commons or adverse votes in the Lords will not bring peace to India or satisfaction to those whose faith is shattered and whose hopes have been dimmed. It is for our own countrymen now to rely on themselves for their own salvation and to ask themselves in this hour of darkness in their destiny:

"Watchman! What of the night?"

STARVING THE TEACHER.

These are over a thousand primary teachers, in the employment of the Bombay Municipality, which conducts about 255 schools with over 25,000 children. The hard lot of such a large number of its subordinates deserves the consideration and sympathy of the Municipality. After a series of appeals and persistent agitation by these teachers, the Schools Committee proposed a scale which was sanctioned by the Corporation last year. But how utterly inadequate the relief afforded by the revision was, can be seen from the fact that the starting salary of the "untrained" teachers, who constitute nearly half the strength of the primary teaching staff. was "raised" from Rs. 19 to Rs. 20, while equally magnanimous increments were given to the trained teachers! A 'qualified" teacher was to draw Rs. 25—1½—40; the first year trained teacher Rs. 25—2—55; and so on. It was fortunate that this magnimity of the Schools Committee, which had at its disposal large unspent balances, was lost on the Corporation, who later on sent back the Committee's recommendations for further revision in the light of the existing circumstances. The Schools Committee, however, has not seen its way to make any alterations in its scheme, save that in the case of the untrained teacher, the starting—and also the closing—salary has been fixed at Rs. 24 instead of at Rs. 20 as originally proposed. It would be the highest of presumption to contend that Rs. 24 and Rs. 25 which form the monthly wages of the untrained" and "qualified" classes of the teachers, who constitute more than three-fourths of the whole staff, are at all a living wages in these days of high rent and soaring prices. The Municipality ought to be ashamed of the way in which it has been treating its primary teachers all these years. To continue the old scales would be public scandal of the gravest character. Does the Municipality expect these servants to whom it has entrusted the responsibility of educating the children, to discharge their duty in a satisfactory way, when it compels them to starve themselves in this manner? We hope both the Schools Commttee and the Corporation have a higher sense of their responsibility in this matter. The scale suggested by the Primary teachers' Association, viz., Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 for the "untrained", Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 for the first year, Rs. 55 to Rs. 125 for the second year, and Rs. 60 to Rs. 150 for the third year teachers, ought to be accepted by the Municipality with due modification. The increases, demanded may seem, in comparison with the proposals of the schools Committee, to be extravagant. But there can be no valid comparison. For the proposals of the Committee are proposals for a starvation wage. The teachers must live before they can teach. As for the outlay involved in giving a living wage it will certainly be heavy. But it will be returned to the City a hundred fold in the shape not merely of better educated boys and girls but also of contented teachers.

A COLLECTOR AMOK.

The following is a copy of an amazing memo sent by the Collector of Dharwar to the President of the local Municipality:—

No. Mun 445 of 1920.
Office of the Collector of Dharwar,
Dharwar, 5th August 1920.

Memo—

The President of the Dharwar Municipality is requested to be so good as to report immediately whether it is a fact, as the Collector hears, that the Municipal Schools were closed on account of the death of B. G. Tilak, a notorious unrepentant criminal, and if so whether he has any reasons to show why the Municipality should not be superseded.

2. A copy of the resolution closing the schools should please be sent.

(Sd.) A. E. L. EMANUEL,
Collector of. Dharwar.

To
The President of the Municipality of
Dharwar.

It is difficult adequately to characterise the action of Mr. Emanuel, who has evidently lost his head. If the Government of Sir George Lloyd have any regard for the deepest sentiments of the people of this Presidency, they will not fail to deal sternly with him without asking him to show "reasons" why he should not be so dealt with. The estimation in which the public have learned to hold Sir George Lloyd has received a rude shock by the manner in which he was persuaded to treat the requisition signed by the non-official Indian members of the Council. The people are anxiously awaiting to know if Sir George Lloyd, whatever his views about Mr. Tilak's political activities, does not share their grief at the irreparable loss which the country has suffered. Mr. Emanuel's insane action gives him an opportunity of explaining his position.

Notes of the Day.

Another Betrayal.

While the Colonial Office and the Government of British East Africa manage between themselves to defer the announcement of the policy that is to be followed regarding the Indians settled in that Colony, the insidious campaign of hounding them out from all congenial tracts and segregating them in less hospitable regions proceeds unabated. By the recent administrative change, the salubrious Uplands have been reconstituted into Kenia Colony and are to be reserved for the European settlers, while the less healthy strip of coast land is to be set apart for the "natives" and Indians. For the few "natives" and Indians, who are to be admitted into Kenia Colony for purposes of trade and labour, and active policy of segregation is to be followed, Col. Amery's recent designation of the scheme as "town-planning" will deceive no one, as no attempt is made to disguise the grossly racial features thereof. "Sanitary experts," we are told, have advised that the different races should be kept apart as far as possible in planning towns. But may we ask if Europeans in other parts of the Empire, are less exposed to the dangers of contamination with the non-European races than the White settlers in East Africa? As pointed out by the deputation which waited on his Excellency the Viceroy the other day at Delhi, if sanitation is the only question involved then it can and must be preserved by the laws and bye-laws of the Municipal authorities only, as existing in the whole civilised world. But it is not difficult to see that it is not sanitation so much as the race jealousy and racial pride of the Whites that is at the bottom of the so-called town-planning scheme. It is a perversion of language to call it by that name. Indians will never agree to this open condonation of the policy of racial subordination and racial exclusion which is favoured by the Whites of British East Africa. The delay in announcing the official policy to be pursued towards Indians must, in the face of these undisguised attempts to drive them out of Kenia, give rise to the strong suspicion that it is a part of a deliberate policy to hood-wink Indians and ultimately face them with "settled facts" of the loss of all their valued rights and privileges. The part at present being played by the Colonial office and the authorities in East Africa is not likely to add to the confidence of Indians, whether in the Colony or here, in the sense of justice and rectitude of British statesmen.

Incitement to Repression.

Mr. Gandhi's inauguration of the non-cooperation movement and the Hartal of Sunday last has given the Allahabad Anglo-Indian journal the occasion to indulge in its favourite pastime of misrepresenting the movement to the authorities in India and of egging them on "to deal with Mr. Gandhi" in the usual "firm" manner. The Hartal "appears" to the journal to have been observed on Sunday in many parts of India, but it is quite sure that "there is abundant evidence that the educated classes, as a whole, are weary of Mr Gandhi's performances," while "large numbers of shop-keepers would not close their establishments." Who, then it may be asked, observed the Hartal. If neither the educated classes nor the illiterate ones did it? Would the "Pioneer" answer the conundrum However, that is not the point the journal is driving at. Our contemporary, as the accredited oracle of the bureaucracy, proceeds to tell the world that "there is a limit to the tolerance of Government." If the Government are not just at present aware of this "limit," there is the Allahabad journal and others of its ilk to remind them of it, for these Anglo-Indian journals have constituted themselves into the repositories of the conscience as well as the prestige of the powers-that-be. After enlightening officialdom—we can think of no others needing enlightenment at this hour—on the "absurdity" of a "Hindu politician" leading a Khilafat agitation, the journal proceeds to deliver the following final dictum:—

"The fact is the position of Turkey is a mere pretext for carrying on an anti-British and anti-Government agitation campaign, and the sooner that fac receives practical recognition, the better for the welfare of India."

Those who have followed Mr. Gandhi's movement more closely than he Allahabad journal can pretend to do would point out to two fundamental and mischievous misrepresentations in this statement of the "Pioneer." The agitation in favour of the Khilafat is not a pretext for, but part and parcel of the wider movement which Mr. Gandhi is conducting, as he says, to cleanse the present Government, both here and in England, of the "uncleanliness" and "insolence" attaching to them in connection with the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs. The second inaccuracy lies in describing the movement as "anti-British" which it is assuredly not. Mr. Gandhi himself has admitted that in a way his movement is "antiGovernment," in the sense that it is directed against some of the persons at present controlling the destinies of this country. If the "Pioneer's" dictum is corrected in the above manner, even Mr. Gandhi himself would be able to subscribe to the opinion that "the sooner that fact receives recognition the bettter for welfare of India."

An Undesirable Appointment.

While we are prepared to accept the word of the Municipal Commissioner that he was not aware of the antecedents of Mrs. Easton when he placed her in charge of the Imamwada Municipal Maternity Home, we hope he will have a sufficient sense of his responsibility to see that her services are at once dispensed with. We warn him that if he persist in retaining her services in any capacity under the Municipality, he will be raising a storm of protest from the public of this city. The Commissioner is at liberty to convince himself as to the correctness or otherwise of the allegations made against her in respect of her conduct at Amritsar, but he will be mistaken if he, for a moment, imagines that for any reasons whatever the citizens of Bombay will tolerate the existence at the head of one of the Municipal maternity homes one whose conduct was unworthy, we shall not say of an English woman, but of a woman. It is not a pleasant task to have to say this of an English woman but women like Mrs. Easton are not persons in whose hands the lives of Indian women can safely be placed.

LORD MILNER ON EAST AFRICA.

BY C F. ANDREWS.

I

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

The reply which Lord Milner has recently given concerning the Indian Question in East Africa, when answering Lord Islington in the House of Lords, cannot but be disappointing to those who have carefully studied the problem. It is not only full of slipshod and prevaricating statements, but also contains several inaccuracies. There is every appearance about it, that the Colonial Secretary has hitherto paid little attention to anything except the official version of affairs, and that he is anxious to delay any action in favour of the just Indian claims as long as possible. While professing impartiality, almost every word he uttered shows that he has already taken sides. What is most disappointing of all is this, that he appears to have done very little to put himself in possession of the facts.

Lord Milner's Inaccurate Statement.

Lord Milner is reported to have said, that, "with regard to segregation, there was no question of compelling Indians to dwell in any particular locality." If this part of his speech is correctly reported, then all that can be said is, that Lord Milner has not grasped even the elements of the subject of "segregation" in East Africa. For segregation *does* mean just exactly what Lord Milner here says it does *not*. Segregation is nothing else except the compelling of Indians to dwell in a particular locality. Such segregation—i.e., such compelling of Indians to dwell in a particular locality,—has already been administratively applied both in British East Africa and in Uganda. Indeed, if Lord Milner himself were an Indian by birth and race, and wished to dwell in the township of Nairobi, or Entebbe, or Jinja, or Kampala, he would be compelled to dwell in a particular locality, and he would be prevented from dwelling in another particular locality.

An Indian Segregation Example.

Let me take the example of Mr. Amin, who was my host, while I stayed in Uganda. He is a hard-worked, practising barrister, struggling to obtain a livelihood in most difficult circumstances and depending on his monthly earnings at the Bar. His very income is conditioned to a considerable extent by the position of his residential quarters; his health depends on this also. He obtained a house at last, suitable to live in, with the greatest possible difficulty, within the limits of the congested Indian location at Kampala. He was not allowed to live outside that Indian quarter. For the rent of this house (which was a very poor one) he was obliged to pay the fabulous sum of 300 rupees a month and even at that high rental his tenure was still insecure. At any time, he might be turned out; it was the only house available.

Yet, all the while, a few yards away across the road, there was ample building-land unoccupied, in the area reserved for Europeans. Mr. Amin could have built a much more commodious and serviceable house on this unoccupied land; and in that case his monthly expenditure for rent would have been 60 rupees, instead of 300 rupees. And while saving so much rent, he would have been much better off, both from a professional, and also from a domestic and hygienic point of view. In every way, his prospects would have been improved.

The Race Distinction.

At one time, the present Lord Milner,—who is now in the Cabinet and in the House of Lords,—had to struggle hard to make a livelihood, just as Mr. Amin, the barrister from Gujerat, is struggling now in Uganda. How would Lord Milner have liked, at such a time of struggling poverty, to pay five times the proper value for his house, simply because he belonged to one race and not to another?

It appears to me, if the shoe had pinched Lord Milner's own foot, he would never have made such an inaccurate statement about East Africa and Uganda as this,—"There is no question of compelling Indians to dwell in any particular locality."

A Further Inaccuracy.

Another inaccuracy has been made by Lord Milner, as Colonial Secretary, when dealing with the question of nominated seats on the Nairobi Legislative Council. His words were reported as follows:—"Natives, at present, were represented, on the East African Legislative Council, by two nominated representatives."

The only possible interpretation of this, as it stands, is that the word "natives" means the natives of East Africa. Yet there are no East African natives on the Legislative Council, nor have there ever been any. There is an English Government official, called the "Commissioner of Native Affairs", (who is expected to look after "Native affairs" on the Council), but that is all. There is no native Councillor.

The Word "Native."

Clearly Lord Milner has not even yet got

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RUSSO-POLISH CONFERENCE.

ALLIES' PROPOSALS FOR TRUCE.

SOVIET'S STIFF ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. at 8 p.m. Aug. 9.

The situation is extremely grave and the Hythe Conference has no doubt that the Bolsheviks mean to capture Warsaw and then to establish a Soviet Government. It is confirmed that Mr. Lloyd George presented a memorandum to Kameneff on Friday regarding the terms of the proposed truce with the object of enabling the terms of peace between Russia and Poland to be discussed.

CONDITIONS OF THE TRUCE.

It was proposed that truce should be declared for ten days from midnight of August 9th-10th and that orders should be issued from Moscow and Warsaw that the Polish and Russian armies should halt on the line on which they stood and cease fighting. The memorandum guaranteed that during the period between the cessation of hostilities and the signature of peace, the Allies would not take any steps to send troops to Poland or to supply the Polish armies with war material. It was also agreed that the Soviet should be allowed to send representatives behind the Polish lines in order to satisfy themselves that no reinforcements or war material were being supplied to Poland. The memorandum further stipulated that on the cessation of hostilities, the Russian and Polish armistice delegates should meet to define the line of demarcation between the Soviet and Polish armies until the conclusion of peace and to draw up the conditions of armistice as a preliminary to the peace negotiations.

Several messages have now been received from Warsaw which definitely decline to agree to the proposed terms. The Bolsheviks declare that they are meeting the Poles on Wednesday and that they prefer to make their own arrangements with the Poles. The Conference has therefore referred the matter to its naval and military who will present their report tomorrow when the Conference will consider what action shall be taken in the circumstances.

Mr. Lloyd George is deferring his statement in the House of Commons until Tuesday.

The French delegation is expected to leave Hythe to-morrow afternoon.

RUSSO-POLISH CONFERENCE AT MINSK.

ALLIED PARTICIPATION REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. at 8 p.m. Aug. 9.

A Russian wireless message to Britain says that the Polish Government announces its readiness to send delegates to Minsk to conclude the armistice and peace preliminaries. The Bolshevisk Government therefore expresses the belief that the object of the Allies—namely, cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peaceful relations between Russia and Poland on the basis of the full independence of Poland will be attained most speedily and simply through direct negotiations. The Bolshevik Government is of opinion that the Allies will undoubtedly acknowledge that their object will be fully covered by the impending Russo-Polish Conference at Minsk.

The contents of the above note are regarded as practically amounting to the rejection of Allied participation in the Russo-Polish settlement.

BRITISH GOVT. ATTITUDE TOWARDS RUSSIA.

MR. CHURCHILL ON BOLSHEVIK MENACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 9.

Mr. Churchill replying to the Labour criticisms of his attitude towards Russia says that he shares the people's dislike of war but it is not the British who are making the war but the Bolshevists, who are at present trampling on Polish freedom and doing their best to light flames of war in Persia, Afghanistan and India, while ruling their own people even in their homes with the iron rod of despotism.

Mr. Churchill concludes that his sole object is to keep such hateful foreign oppression from England.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES

NO RECEDING FROM ALLIED DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

Field-Marshal Wilson and Mr. Bonar Law were present at the conference between the Soviet representatives and Mr. Lloyd George. After Field-Marshal Wilson and Mr. Bonar Law had left the Soviet representatives delayed their departure in order to draw up an agreed message to Moscow. The British Ministers took the standpoint of the Russians into careful consideration but it may be taken there has been and will be no receding from the Allied determination that Polish independence shall be safeguarded.

MOMENTARY RELAXATION OF TENSION.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, August 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 9.

Although it cannot yet be said that the Russian situation has passed the critical phase there is at least a momentary relaxation of the tension pending the momentous meeting of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand. The Russian delegates in London seem to have been impressed by the Government's obvious determination not to accept vague assurances and to pin them down to something definite. To this is attributed the comparatively conciliatory attitude which the Russians displayed yesterday but the whole issue turns upon when Bolshevist Army ceases its advance. The question of the fate of Warsaw therefore remains the real test of Bolshevist sincerity.

The "Daily Chronicle" expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace have improved.

The "Daily News" says that the Bolsheviks will possibly accept the Allied guarantee that Poland will not take advantage of the armistice to re-equip her armies.

In confirming the relaxation of tension the "Daily Express" says that the Government is not satisfied with Moscow's reply, but adds: "It is plain that the Bolshevists have not spoken the last word."

The "Daily Mail" says that the indications points to the intention of the Government to accept in substance the proposals made by Kameneff yesterday.

"The Times" strikes a pessimistic note and utters a warning against Kameneff's subtleties.

INTERVENTION IN POLAND.

BRITISH LABOUR'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 9.

A meeting of the Dockyard employees at Portsmouth passed a resolution protesting against intervention in Poland.

Labour demonstrations have been arranged for to-day in many parts of England to protest against Allied help to Poland.

The Women's Co-operative Guild numbering forty-four thousand members has issued a manifesto declaring, "We are not prepared to see our men sacrificed any longer to the ambitions and jealousies of Governments."

POLISH SITUATION DISCUSSED AT WHITE HOUSE.

OFFICIALS URGE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 9.

Washington.—Mr. Colby, Secretary of State had a long conversation with President Wilson at White House. It is understood that the Polish situation was discussed. The unofficial Government view appears to be that military measures will be necessary if the spread of Bolshevism is to be prevented. It is considered that not only is Poland's integrity concerned but the peace of the world is endangered

High officials are considering, urging President Wilson to call a special session of the Congress which, in ordinary way, does not meet till early in December

PROPOSED AMERICAN AID TO POLAND.

POWERS EXCHANGING VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 9.

Washington.—Telegraphic exchanges are actively continuing between Britain, France and Washington with regard to the contemplated

(Continued on next page.)

THE TURKISH TREATY.

ANOTHER POSTPONMENT

DUE TO ITALO-GREEK DISAGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 9.

The signing of the Turkish Treaty has been further postponed and according to the latest information it will be signed at Sevres on the 10th instant. M. Venezelos has left for Paris *en route* for Sevres. It appears that the delay in signing is due to Italo-Greek disagreement regarding Dodecanese. There is reason to believe that an agreement between the two countries must precede the signature but difficulties have now arisen in connection with the future of Rhodes and certain advantages desired by the Italians in Smyrna.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR MAY & JUNE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Aug. 9.

The official Irish returns for May and June show that twenty-three courthouses were destroyed, ten damaged and eight unsuccessfully attacked, and four occupied and 131 unoccupied police barracks were destroyed. Ten raids were made on the coastguard stations and fifty-nine on other Government offices and seventy-seven attacks were made on mails. There were numerous other outrages including 145 cases of arson and hundreds of cases of intimidation.

RECEPTION TO MR. B. P. WADIA.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

A rousing reception was accorded to Mr. B. P. Wadia on his arrival here by the Bombay mail yesterday. The platform of the Central Station was thronged with a huge crowd and there were some thousands assembled in and around the station. The train arrived at 9-30 a.m. and Mr. Wadia was received by a member of the Central Labour Board the representative of twenty-four unions in the city. Amidst deafening cheers Mr. Wadia was conducted to a gorgeously decorated carriage and taken in procession with the blowing of conches and the beating of drums. Cries of "Wadia ki jai" and "Labour ki jai" were repreatedly heard all through the journey. It took three hours for the procession to reach Perambur barracks, where an address was presented to Mr. Wadia by the Central Labour Board and a beautiful silver casket by the Madras Labour Union, of which Mr. Wadia is president and founder. Other Unions then garlanded Mr. Wadia in turn. About two thousand poor were fed by the Madras Labour Union in honour of Mr. Wadia.

CABLE ITEM.

The K.C.I.E., has been conferred on Major-General Patrick Hehir in recognition of his services in the Afghan campaign.

"INSULTING REFORMS"!

CEYLON DISAPPOINTED.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCIL URGED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, July 31.

Yesterday morning the paper came out with prominent insertions of an outline of constitutional reforms to be introduced in the Island. As liberation of Ceylon was entrusted to an arch-reactionay of the type of Lord Milner, no high hopes were entertained by shrewd politicians. But, surely, there was none, howsoever pessimistic, who could dream of the present niggardly measure of reforms. The reforms have created disappointment and have been ruthlessly denounced even by the Moderate "Morning Leader" who dubs them "Cliffordesque camougage" and urges resistance to reforms.

At present the Legislative Council consists of 11 officials, 6 nominated and 4 elected members. Under the scheme there will be 37 members comprising 16 elected, 14 officials and 7 nominated members. As nominees generally line up with officials, the Government, in practice, will continue to have under thumb a good majority. The people wanted elected majority, but that has been straightway refused to them

A RETROGRADE PROPOSAL.

Instead of investing the Council with more rights, Lord Milner has evolved devices to cut down even its present privileges. Now, the Legislative Council has the right to deal with any measure. It enjoys absolute power to accept or reject any proposal by majority of votes. But, not so in the future, for the "Government will be empowered to declare the passing of any measure paramountly important; whereupon the measure may be carried by the votes of official members". Again, as the "Morning Leader" points out in the "reformed" Council, the Governor will have the power to forbid even the discussion of questions which he considers uncomfortable. He is to be given power even to prevent any proceedings in the Council. There is a qualification,—that the discussion proposed shall appear to affect the safety with tranquillity of the Island. But who is to decide that? To whom is it to appear that a discussion affects the safety or tranquillity of the Island? Why, the Governor. The motions introduced by Mr. Ramanathan during Martial Law might easily have been forbidden on these grounds. There is no appeal against the Governor's view.

Such being the reforms, there is no wonder that the scheme has evoked no enthusiasm. Nay, it has on the contrary, awakened bitter disappointment. The "Daily News" calls them—"utterly disappointing", and observes:—"There is no desire whatever to give the people anything. The object is only to stuff their mouths with political lollipops. And in casting these sugary sops to them, every care is taken to increase the autocratic powers of the Governor. The number of his henchmen, the officials, is increased. The number of his nominees, very often his courtiers, is also increased. The supreme powers vested in him are increased. The future Council will thus be more helpless and powerless than the present parliamentary parody."

"The reforms are an insulting mockery and must be resisted at once and strongly", asserts the "Morning Leader", who proceeds:—"They are informed with a sinister spirit of derision, instead of satisfaction, of our legitimate claims. They are dishonest, in that, pretending to concede a 'substantial unofficial majority', they leave the whole Council as much an automatic puppet of Government as ever. They are foreign to the spirit of the Indian reforms and, therefore, constitute an unmerited reflection upon the loyalty and moderation of the Ceylonese."

NON-CO-OPERATION.

"If we had a Gandhi or a Tilak", further remarks the journal, "the whole Island would instantly organise a non-co-operation movement—not with the object of paralysing the Government, nor de-

(Continued on next page.)

"Our Motherland Calls Every One of Us."

"A TASK THAT CANNOT BE PUT OFF."

LOK. TILAK ON DUTY OF INDIANS.

"The national work which faces us to-day is so great, extensive and urgent that you all must work together with zeal and courage greater than I may have been able to show. It is a task which is not one that can be put off. Our Motherland calls every one of us to be up and doing. And I do not think that Her sons will disregard this call. However, I feel it my duty to beg of you to respond this call of our Motherland and banishing all differences from your minds strive to become the embodiments of national ideals. Here there is no room for rivalry, jealousy, or fear, God will help us in the fruition of our efforts, and if not by us, it is certain that the fruit will be gathered by the next generation."

B. G. TILAK.

LATE MR. TILAK.

ANOTHER HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

SEA-BATH AND PROCESSION.

Ten days have gone by since the death of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, but the poignancy of the grief of the people has not abated a jot. If anything, the void left by him has become more and more noticeable and as days pass on the people realise the irreparable nature of the country's loss. Some who had the good fortune of seeing Tilak, and their number is legion, have taken his death as a personal loss, to be nursed as such, and all have taken it as a great national loss, which cannot be made up for a long time to come. The unique honour which this city did Mr. Tilak on the Sunday of his funeral is an unforgettable event, when lakhs of people regardless of the rain and a wet day gathered together to pay their last respects to their national hero on his last journey. That unending and huge, cosmopolitan gathering will ever stamp itself on the memory of both young and old to be cherished for ever. Not many people perhaps know what a brave fight the citizens of Poona—Mr. Tilak's city—made to get possession of the remains of their chief, although without success. The place on the Chowpatty Sands—the beautiful Back Bay—where the body was burnt, has already become a place of pilgrimage to men, and women of diverse religions and creeds. Thousands of people could be seen gathering round the space, enclosed by four rude bamboos, in the evening reverently bowing and making their small offerings of a few pice. A movement has already been set afoot, and signatures of thousands have been taken, to get the Government's permission to build a small temple or shrine on the place where Tilak was cremated.

Cessation of Work.

Bombay had already had a two days' *hartal* when most of the shops in the city, the market, the Stock Exchanges, etc., were closed—that was on Monday and Tuesday last. Yesterday being the tenth day of his death was again observed as a general mourning day when there was a complete cessation of work. The Indian Home Rule League of which Tilak was the founder and the first president, had recommended that the tenth day of Mr. Tilak's death should be honoured as a day of *hartal*, and *hartal* there was, enough and to spare. The programme chalked out was, bath in the sea early in the morning, and thence a procession to the Madhava Baug to offer prayers for Tilak. There was no placarding, but that was superfluous where the name of Tilak was concerned, when people are only too anxious to honour themselves, by honouring his memory. All over India tributes of a generous nature have been paid to Tilak's work and worth, both by his political friends and foes, both by Indians and foreigners, according to their own lights, or according to their innate courtesy, honesty and good-breeding.

Sea Bath.

Yesterday, Bombay as the leading city gave the lead in the demonstrations in honour of Mr. Tilak. Since early in the morning people began gathering on the Chowpatty and those who were unable to wait took their bath and either visited the Madhava Baug Temple for the purpose of saying their prayers, or went home. But some remained to form a procession to the Madhava Baug which started at 8-30 a.m With black flags flying as a sign of mourning the procession, some thousands strong, started from the Chowpatty, gathering volume as it went. Among those present, in addition to a large number of ladies, were Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. M. K. Azad, Mr. Mawji Govindji, Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee, Mr. V. M. Pawar, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Mr. L. G. Khare, Dr. Savarker, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, etc. The procession slowly went along the Sandhurst Road, the Girgaum Back Road and thence to the Madhava Baug, where after a short silent prayer in the spacious gardens some speeches were made. All along the route there were constant shouts of "Tilak Maharajaki Jai."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said the outstanding qualities of Tilak were his great love and selflessness in the cause of the country. They, as humbler men, must follow the great example that had been set before them—of unmatched patriotism. Tilak's whole life was spent in the service of his Motherland. His was a work of an unceasing kind. They all prayed that Mr. Tilak's soul might now rest in peace.

Dr. Kitchlew's Tribute.

Dr. Saifudin Kitchlew said Hindus and Mahomedans, men and women, mourned the death of Tilak. He did not think that such a glorious soul as that of Tilak required their prayers. He had worked for them, for their country, and they could not have a more shining example than that of Tilak to cherish in their memories. Tilak's aims were to unite the Moslems and Hindus, and he had achieved that aim to a great extent. Tilak was not dead, his spirit was still living, and greater tribute could they pay Tilak than by following his example throughout their life and keeping him before their eyes as a beacon-light.

Dr. M. B. Velker said Tilak's life was a life of unceasing work for his country; it was also a life full of sacrifice. Even if they could not achieve all that Tilak did in his life still they could always keep him before their eyes as a shining example. His was a life of a long ceaseless fight with the bureaucracy and his greatest achievement was that he inculcated the love of their Motherland in their hearts.

Take the vow of Swadeshi.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth said if they loved and honoured him they could not show those feelings in a better manner than by taking the vow of Swadeshi. In everything they did in their every day life they should always ask themselves these questions: Would it do anything good to their country? Would it be of any benefit to their country? Would it advance their country's cause in any way? How best could they achieve their object than by taking the Swadeshi vow, and resolving not to touch any foreign goods. If they could do that, they would have achieved a part of Tilak's ambition.

Dr. Savarker said as long as there was any spark of patriotism, self-respect and love for the country in the hearts of Indians, so long would they remember him. that day showed them the complete unity of Moslems and Hindus, and it was the duty of every Indian to further the cause which Tilak had so much at heart.

Mr. A. K. Mazumdar then on behalf of Bengalis spoke in Bengali paying an eloquent tribute to the work of Mr. Tilak.

The meeting then dispersed.

At the Chowpatty the people offered to the manes of Tilak, at the place where he was cremated, water and rice and sesame seeds, which is the ceremonial prescribed in the Hindu religion. Many offerings were also made which were collected by volunteers for charitable objects—mainly for feeding cows.

In the afternoon large numbers of workmen in the mills, and the workshops of the railways paid a visit to Madhava Baug in honour of Tilak. They numbered several thousands.

Mills Entirely Closed.

The Crawford Market and the Null Bazar were almost entirely closed. Most of the shops in the city were also closed, except a few here and there. The victorias were plying as usual. The Share markets were closed, as well as most of the places of business where Indians transact business. The shops closed might be estimated at about 70 to 80 per cent. The mills were entirely closed.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Tilak, the offices of the National Democratic Publishing Co., Ltd., and the Hindustani Tanneries Ltd., were kept closed yesterday.

YOUNG NATIONALISTS' TRIBUTE.

MEETING AT SHANTARAM CHAWL.

Under the auspices of the Young Nationalists' League, a public meeting was held at the Shantaram Chawl, Bombay, yesterday, to express regret at the death of the late Mr. Tilak. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided, and there was a very large attendance.

Shortly before the time advertised for holding the meeting, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar of the "Sandesh," arrived, and his appearance on the platform was the signal for a hostile outburst on the part of a part of the assembly, which shouted out a him to withdraw from the meeting. Mr. Kolhatkar refused to comply with this demand, whereupon the audience broke into still louder shouts of "Withdraw," and "We don't want Kolhatkar here." The object of he outburst, however, insisted on his remaining at the meeting, declaring that he had come there to pay his respects to the memory of Mr. Tilak and that he had every right to do so. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. M. B. Velker, Dr. Savarkar and others, a tempted to pacify the hostile section but without success, and the audience continued to grow more and more insistent in its demand of Mr. Kolhatkar's withdrawal, and some of them made a rush at the platform on which he was seated, and part of the platform gave way. The shouting continued for about half an hour and eventually the leaders present persuaded Mr. Kolhatkar to leave the place. This quieted the assembly, and the proceedings then commenced.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas, addressing the assembly referred at the outset to the incident that had just taken place, and said ten days had now passed since Lokmanya Tilak left this world. When that morning they went to the Madhav Bag, after taking a bath at Chowpatti, he (the speaker) exhorted his countrymen to conduct all their proceedings in connection with the day of mourning in perfect quiet and pray to God Almighty to rest in peace the soul of the great hero who had dedicated his life to the service of his country. He deeply regretted that their proceedings there that afternoon should have been marred by the unfortune incident that had taken place. He wished to say only this much in this connection that even if a man attempted to throw dust at the Sun he would succeed only in besprinkling himself with it, and his action could not dim the lustre of the Sun. So also nobody could dim the lustre of the great and holy life of Lokmanya Tilak—a life consecrated to the service of the Almighty, dedicated to the service

(Continued on page 8.)

LATE MR. TILAK.

(Continued from page 7.)

of his countrymen and devoted to the idea of duty. Could anybody ever succeed in darkening the splendour of such a life as that? He was sorry that they should have shouted the gentleman out of the meeting. They should rather have pitied than hated him.

Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas said nobody could ever do adequate justice to the memory of the great man who had left this world amid the regrets of a whole nation. Mr. Tilak was peerless among his countrymen and he doubted if they would ever look upon his like again. Their regret was all the more poignant that he had left them at a time when they needed his wise guidance most. All could not be Tilaks or achieve one-tenth of what he had done, but they could at least try to imitate the example he had left them of a great and noble life.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. G. B. Vaidya moved the following resolutions:—

"That this meeting expresses its deep sense of grief at the sad death of Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and deplores the irreparable loss that the Country has sustained by the removal of his hitherto sole guiding hand in the nationalist movement for Swaraj. This meeting further urges upon the young generation to follow his noble example of sacrifice and service in the cause of the Motherland."

"That this meeting humbly requests His Excellency the Governor in Council to make a recommendation to the proper authorities for assigning the spot where the body of Lok. Tilak was cremated, for a suitable memorial therein, as the place has assumed a sacred character in the eyes of the public and there prevails a strong general feeling in favor of the sanctification of the spot."

Mr. Vaidya said they had lost in Lokmanya Tilak not only a great leader of Maharashtra but of the whole of India. Mr. Tilak had devoted his whole life to the one idea of making India a great nation under the aegis of the British Crown. The best tribute which his countrymen could pay to his memory would be to imitate the great example of his life.

FRIEND OF MOSLEMS.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, seconding the resolution, said his co-religionists deeply regretted the death of Lokmanya Tilak. The allegation which some Anglo-Indian papers had made that Mr. Tilak was an enemy of the Moslems was absolutely without foundation, for the Mahomedans had no truer friend than him. Only a couple of months ago Mr. Tilak told him in the presence of Mr. Gandhi and others that he and his followers would whole-heartedly support whatever decision the country unanimously arrived at in regard to the Khilafat question. They also knew how warmly he had supported the Moslem claims at the great conference at Lucknow. It was therefore quite untrue to say that he was opposed to Moslem interests. Though dead, the great patriot was still alive, for they would ever cherish his memory and it should be their duty to serve the great cause to which he had dedicated his whole life.

Proceeding, Mr. Shaukat Ali said he regretted that they should have shouted Mr. Kolhatkar out of the meeting. Mr. Kolhatkar had always done his best to uphold the honour and prestige of his countrymen. As to his love of Mr. Tilak's memory, he (the speaker) could assure them that when some people shouted out "shame" at him when he was going away from the meeting, Mr. Kolhatkar in reply shouted out "Tilak Maharajki Jai."

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, supporting the resolution, said it was a national misfortune that Mr. Tilak had died at a time when three such momentous questions as those of Non-co-operation, the Khilafa and the Punjab wrongs were agitating the mind of the country. But in reality Mr. Tilak was not dead. He had only gone to the Court of the Almighty to lay his country's prayers before Him. He had gone there with the message of a country which had suffered for a thousand years. They had sent their greatest countryman with that message and their prayers to the Almighty were that he be sent back to them with a reply.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

The following resolution was then put from the Chair and carried unanimously:—

"That the President be authorised to forward in a letter of condolence, the first resolution to the family of Lok. Tilak and to the Editor of the "Kesari," his great legacy to the Nation."

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings

ALL INDIA MOURNING.

Yesterday, being the 10th day of Mr. Tilak's death, was observed throughout the country as National Mourning Day. In the morning after bath, people prayed God for peace for the soul of the departed Patriot; business was more or less suspended and in the evening mass meetings were held where resolutions were passed recording grief at Mr. Tilak's death and eulogising his services to the country.

AT POONA.

THREE POINTS IN TILAK'S LIFE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

Poona observed the tenth day of Mr. Tilak's death in a manner worthy of the occasion. All shops and mills were closed; business of all sorts was at a standstill; the whole city and suburbs were presenting of spectacle of calm and mourning. Hundreds of students and thousands of citizens including ladies, took a bath in the morning in the river near Oankareshwar Temple and offered prayes for peace to the soul of the depared patriot.

The Fergusson College and many schools were closed. A large number of clerks of the military offices attended duty barefooted and bare-headed.

A mass meeting of the citizens was held in the evening at the open place near the Key Market. About 5,000 gentlemen and students were present. Lala Lajpatrai presided.

Proposed by Nana Saheb Desmukh, seconded by Professor Paranjpye supported by the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. Ghaswalla and others, a resolution was passed putting on record the sense of profound and overwhelming grief at the demise of Lokmanya Tilak.

Lala Lajpatrai said if ever there was a man, who was an exception to the rule that the Prophet is not honoured in his own country it was Mr. Tilak, who was revered, admired and worshipped by the people among whom he lived. There were three great points which illumined Mr. Tilak's life. The first point was his undivided love for his country. It was Mr. Tilak who raised the love for the Motherland to the dignity of religion. There is not one in the gallery of great men who raised patriotism higher than Mr. Tilak. The second point was his belief that patriotism was above opportunism. The third point was that he was first among the political leaders, who raised the political agitation from an agitation for participation in Government services to an agitation for rights. It was Mr. Tilak who pointed out to strive for equal freedom with the other parts of the Empire instead of clamouring for a few seats in the Legislative Councils. In conclusion, he asked the rising generation not to revere the memory of Mr. Tilak by words and resolutions, but by practising the three points which distinguished Mr. Tilak's life.

OBSERVANCE IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The tenth day after Mr. Tilak's death was observed here by Indians as a day of mourning. In the morning a procession composed of Hindus and Mahomedans started from College Square and proceeded towards the riverside bare-footed and carrying black flags. At Barra Bazar another procession of Marwaris and up-countrymen joined. At Bathing Ghat the processionists bathed and offered prayers. At Burra Bazar all the shops were closed. Private schools and colleges were also closed at 12 noon. A memorial meeting will be held in the afternoon.

RESPECTS TO TILAK'S MEMORY.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 7.

As a mark of regard for and to mourn the loss of Mr. Tilak the shops in the Residency Hyderabad (Deccan) were closed and grains were distributed to the poor.

MOURNING AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Ladies of Lahore numbering about 2,000 held a meeting and passed a resolution expressing great grief and sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Tilak.

MOURNING AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

To day Simla bazar is observing *hartal* with isolated exceptions ,it being the 10th day of mourning of Mr. Tilak's death.

MOURNING AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 9.

The tenth day of Mr. Tilak's mourning was observed in Delhi by having another complete *hartal* and in the morning a mourning procession of five thousand bareheaded people passed in silence through main bazars and eventually went to the River Jumna, where the Hindus bathed and the Mussalmans offered prayers. A condolence meeting will be held this evening.

MOURNING AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

At a meeting of the Tilak Memorial Committee it was resolved to observe 9th August as a day of national mourning. The programme includes sea bath in the morning, prayers in temples, mosques and churches, feeding of the poor in all parts of the city suspension of work in the afternoon and a monster meeting at the Triplacane Beach in the evening.

THE LOKMANYA.

HOW TO KEEP HIS MEMORY ALIVE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With due respects to the leaders, I propose the place where Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was cremated should be purchased at all costs and a statue be erected on the sacred spot without allowing the public to trample on the place. In spite of the inclemency of the weather public are paying to-day too their due regards and are also putting their mite at the sacred place.—Yours, etc.,

S. T. ARYA.

Aug. 2.

TILAK POLITICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The greatest and the most difficult mission for which all the magnificent genius and extraordinary ability and endeavour of Lokmanya Tilak were consecrated was primarily the awakening of a political consciousness and the diffusion of wide and organized political education in the rank and file of the nation which constitute in fact the most vital step of all agitation for Home Rule. His most fitting memorial therefore, we venture to suggest, would be the formation of a vast all India Political Body, on the analogy of the servants of India Society but conceived on a still grander scale, for a thorough, critical and deep study of all national problems confronting India and for the creation of a sound, solid national public opinion which he spent all his life in building up. The organization of such a society, named after him would be not only a living but also a pregnant memorial of the person and services of the beloved Lokmanya. It is almost an open secret that such a project was dear to the heart of the Lokmanya himself. Enormous funds would of course be required for this way of perpetuating his memory but it is not certainly too much to hope that they would be readily and speedily pouring in from all his admirers.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. PATWARDHAN, B.A.,
G. B. PENDSES, B.A.

Poona, Aug. 7.

MR. TILAK AND "THE TIMES OF INDIA."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I extremely regret that no notice has been taken by the Bombay public of the most shameful attack on the late Mr. Tilak made by the Old Woman of Bori Bunder, whose senility is as apparent as her perversity is inexplicable. One can very well understand the Anglo-Indian attitude towards any progressive Indian ideal for the uplift of India, of which Mr. Tilak was a champion, but one fails to understand that the "Times of India", of all other Anglo-Indian papers, come out with a proof of such base ingratitude to the departed leader. It was in the year 1901, that the "Times of India" had to apologise to Mr. Tilak for copying a paragraph from the "Globe" (London) in which Mr. Tilak was called an "arch-conspirator." The "Globe" had to apologise and pay some fine, which Mr. Tilak had the generosity to give away to local charities. The "Times of India" was allowed to go away with a public apology. And because Mr. Tilak did not insist on exacting a fine from this paper, its counsel on this occasion (now late) Mr. Macpherson, characterised Mr. Tilak's conduct in open court in the hearing of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Tilak's counsel, as "magnanimous." Let the "Times of India" publish that paragraph of apology and then justify its attack on the very man who treated it magnanimously. If I remember aright, Sir Stanley (then simple Mr.) Reed was at that time reporting for the paper of which Mr. Bennett was in charge.—Yours, etc.,

MAN-IN-THE STREET.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

MOSLEM YOUTH'S REPORTED SELF-IMMOLATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are strong rumours that a Mahomedan boy during the time of the funeral ceremony of our Lokamanya jumped into the fire of Mr. Lokamanya Tilak and subsequently he (the boy) was taken to the hospital. Will you or any of your readers enlighten me on this point?—Yours, etc.

S. R. RAJA RAO.

DYER AND HIS HENCHMEN.

MADRAS LIBERAL LEAGUE'S PROTEST

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

The Madras Liberal League has issued a statement viewing with feelings of profound sorrow and concern the acceptance of Lord Finlay's resolution about General Dyer by the House of Lords and the attitude of the European Associations and a section of Anglo-Indian Press, in regard to the conduct of General Dyer.

It states that public irritation caused by the sense of national humiliation and wrongs suffered in the Punjab and which had been intensified by the vote of the House of Lords is exacerbated by the action of the European Associations and of the large section of Anglo-Indian Press in starting a fund for the appreciation of General Dyer and in justifying and lauding the methods of administration employed by him. Further, it urges prompt and condign punishment of all officers in the Punjab whose conduct stands condemned practically out of their own mouths. Nothing less than the removal of these officers from services, says the statement, would satisfy the public demand for justice.

AGAINST NON-COOPERATION.

In conclusion, the League appeals to its countrymen to realise the dangers of the policy of Non-cooperation and dissociate theselves from any such policy.

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN'S APPRECIATION.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala the Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union has forwarded the following telegram to the late Mr. Tilak's son.

"This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union greatly deplores the loss to the country and specially to the labouring class caused by the sad death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak who was the greatest man after Shivaji that Maharashtra ever produced and who during his illustrious public career of 40 years and more worked for the salvation of his mother-land inspite of great difficulties and adverse circumstances."

It is notified that the crews of Indian prize ships are eligible for British and Mercantile war medals, provided they fulfil the prescribed conditions. Claims will be considered by the Director of Royal Indian Marine on application in the prescribed form.

RUSSO-POLISH CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

tive Allied suggestion for American aid to Poland. The details are carefully guarded.

Mr. Gibson, American Minister to Poland, who is at present on a holiday at Los Angeles has been ordered to return to Warsaw.

GERMANY ON POLISH CRISIS

PROSPECT OF BREAKDOWN OF POLISH BUFFER.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 9.

Germany is watching the Polish crisis as eagerly as the Entente. The keynote of her policy was struck by the brief, but startling speech of the Foreign Minister Von Simons in the Reichstag. He declared that Germany must use her utmost powers to prevent any infringement of German neutrality by the transport of the Entente troops to Poland and hinted in an almost threatening tone at Franco-German tension.

The German newspapers express entire approval of this policy. The excitement, produced by the speech in Germany has been somewhat lessened by the belief that the Allies realising that any endeavour to transport arms and munitions would evoke wholesale sabotage and obstruction to say nothing of armed resistance, will abstain from such attempt. Still the German papers do not conceal their satisfaction at the prospect of a breakdown of the Polish buffer between Germany and Russia and the collapse of one of the main pillars of the Treaty of Versailles.

GERMANS AND POLES AN DANZIG.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 9.

The relations between the Germans and the Poles at Danzig are becoming more strained, following on the decision of the German workmen, not to discharge vessels bringing munitions for Poland. The Poles in Pomerania, including railwaymen have now ceased to transport food supplies to Danzig from Poland. The stoppage is complete and it is feared that it will lead to suspension of industries and economic crisis.

ALLIED POLICY TOWARDS RUSSIA.

DEBATE IN ITALIAN CHAMBER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 9.

Rome.—In the course of a debate in the Chamber on the ratification of the Treaty of St. Germain, Signor Sforza discussing the Allied policy towards Russia pointed out that what M. Clemenceau called a barbed wire cordon, had given way everywhere, while the blockade gave the Bolshevists moral advantages far more important than the material damage they suffered. He advocated the freest relationship with Russia announcing that an agreement had been concluded with Moscow to admit the Russian representative to Italy and the Italian representative to Russia. He hoped that the Soviet Government would realise it was to its interest to conclude an honourable peace with independent Poland.

CONFERENCE WITH ARMISTICE DELEGATES.

POLISH GOVERNMENT AWAITING REPLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

Warsaw.—After conferring with the armistice delegates, who have returned from Baranovitchi, the Polish Government has decided to await the reply to the Polish Note laying down certain conditions before authorising the departure of the Peace Delegates to Minsk.

"OPPOSE THE MURDER OF A NATION."

IMPASSIONED COUNTER-BLAST BY POLISH SOCIALISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 9.

The Polish Socialists have issued an impassioned counterblast to the anti-Polish manifestoes of the British and other Labourites imploring them to oppose the murder of a nation which is being perpetrated on Poland by the Red Army the object of which is to ruin the independence of its neighbours as it has already done in Lithuania and the Ukraine. Who dares, they ask, to reproach the Polish Socialists for wishing to save the independence of their country?

SOVIET REFUSAL TO CONCLUDE ARMISTICES.

POLISH DEMAND FOR STOPPING MILITARY ACTIVITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

A Polish Government wireless sent out yesterday afternoon said:—In the present unfavourable circumstances the Polish Government considers that in view of the refusal of the Soviet to conclude a regular armistice it must at least demand that all aggressive military activity be interrupted on both sides

"INSULTING REFORMS."

(Continued from previous page.)

signed to enjoin resignations from the Public Service, but aimed definitely and solely at the boycotting of the proposed Council. We would, under such leadership, instantly start a movement to prevent any man from seeking election to this disreputable and delusive Council. No man would be elected, the people would stand quietly and derisively aloof and let the Government go its own way. That is how Ceylon would deal with this shameful betrayal. That would show the Government the strength of our mind and the depth of our intention. It may be possible still for Ceylon to rise to this altitude of self-respect and dignity, to decline to recognise the new Council, to repudiate the evil thing and to resume the constitutional agitation for the Congress demands, unabated and unaffected by this insult to our claims."

The "Ceylon Independent" which does not consider it generous or kind to look a gift horse in the mouth, is however, sure that the reforms will not be well received. Lord Milner's gift has not evoked a hearty welcome even from the "Ceylon Times," who has more than once come to the rescue of Dyer.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

Boycott of the reformed Council has been already advocated, and it is understood, a special session of the Ceylon Congress will soon be held to consider the situation arising out of the niggardly 'gift' of Lord Milner.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE DEMANDED.

ALSO RECALL OF GOVERNOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 9.

The Ceylon Workers' Federation has cabled to the Secretary of State for Colonies, Ceylon Congress Deputation, members of Parliament and various public bodies expressing profound dissatisfaction with the Reforms, demanding Manhood Suffrage and recall of Governor Manning. Agitation is being organised here and public meetings will be held, protesting against the retrograde proposals. Public opinion is becoming increasingly pronounced.

TRIAL OF PIR MAHBUB SHAH.

COURT TO SIT IN HYDERABAD CENTRAL PRISON.

The following notification has been issued in a Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated the 9th August:—

Under the powers conferred under section 9 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Court of Sessions shall sit in the Hyderabad (Sind) Central Prison to try Pir Mahbub Shah at present in custody there for an offence under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the Legislative Council meeting at the Council Hall on Saturday the 7th August.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended a Concert in aid of the University Settlement Hostel at the Poona Gymkhana on the evening of the 7th August Sunday 8th August 1920.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at St. Mary's Church Poona on the mornig of Sunday 8th August.

The Hon Sir Thomas Holland arrived at Government House on Sunday morning.

POLISH NOTE REFUSED BY MOSCOW WIRELESS STATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 9.

It is officially alleged that a Moscow wireless station has twice declined to receive the latest Polish Note, the first time on the pretext that the hours for receiving messages had been altered and on the second occasion giving as an excuse atmospheric disturbances which the Poles state, were non-existent.

POLISH COUNTER-MOVE.

BRODY SACKED BY BOLSHEVIKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

A Polish communique suggests that the Polish countermove continues to gain ground. On the neighbourhood of Drobiczyn the Poles have succeeded in driving the enemy detachments which had crossed the Bug back to the north bank after particularly fierce fighting.

On the river Sereth the Bolshevik attacks have been repulsed while the Ukrainian detachments are successfully continuing the counter-attack.

A communique declares that the town of Brody was completely sacked by the Bolsheviks.

LORD MILNER ON EAST AFRICA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Continued from page 6.)

out of the old habit of calling Indians by the title of "natives." In this sense the passage may be explained, but in no other. For there *are* two nominated *Indian* representatives. One of these is the Hon. Abdul Rasul Alladina Visram, a cultured gentleman, with every refinement of courtesy and good manners, respected by everyone, European and Indian alike, throughout the length and breadth of East Africa. The other is the Hon. Mr. Phadke, who has had a full English training at the Bar and is esteemed for his remarkable ability in his profession. To call two gentlemen such as these, in East Africa, "natives" is the very height of impropriety. It shows that "empire-builders", of the type of Lord Milner, are becoming more and more impossible as directors of a liberal policy, such as the English people themselves desire to be the policy of the Protectorates. They are eaten up with the dignity of the "white race." All those who do not belong to the ruling "white race" are "natives", and are to be treated as "natives."

Lord Milner Shirks the Main Question.

The Colonial Secretary goes on further to state that he "deprecated altering the position in the East African Legislative Council, which was in the nature of an experiment and had been only just established."

But in speaking thus, the question that the Colonial Secretary conveniently shirks is this,—*"How was this East African Legislative Council established?"*

If it was established in extreme haste, in war time, without any consultation with India, and entirely against the wishes of the Indian people, then there is every reason for such a Council being altered as quickly as possible. There is no reason whatsoever for Lord Milner to deprecate its alteration; because it never should have been established in so objectionable a form.

The Council Hastily Formed in War.

The rushing through of the formation of his elected Council in war-time, when all attention in India was being given to the war, was nothing less than a scandal, and it is difficult to acquit the East African Government of connivance and complicity in the matter. The whole thing was carried through with inordinate haste, at a time when no news came from East Africa, on account of the war. From first to last, Indians themselves, whose stake in the country was the greatest of all, were deliberately flouted. An attempt was made to capture the Government entirely for the Europeans, and to turn it into what has been significantly called "A White Man's Country." Only late in the day, the grudging concession was offered, to give two nominated members to the Indian community. Not a single Indian was allowed the franchise. This was reserved for "Europeans only."

Indian Public Opinion Asleep.

If all this had been done in normal times, the news would have travelled quickly to India, and questions would have been put both in the English House of Commons and in the Viceroy's Indian Legislative Council. But, as far as my own information goes, the news did not reach India till very late indeed, and then not in such a way as to arrest public attention. The Indian public was asleep. When I landed at Mombasa in November last year, I was astonished to find that such a vital constitutional step had been adopted without any consultation with India. One of the very first things necessary was to make the whole matter thoroughly well-known in India and to obtain the full expression of Indian opinion upon it. When that was done the answer was unanimous. Colonial Indians had been the first to settle in the country, the first to open up the country, the first to trade in the country. Their financial interests in the country were far greater than all other interests put together. Therefore they could not for one moment submit to a lower status than that of any other of His Majesty's subjects.

Indian Public Opinion Awake.

Now at last, Indian public opinion is wide-awake. The whole country has been roused. The Indian Government has endorsed the demand of the Indian people and declared that it stands for an equal status.

Lord Milner has called this demand "very interesting." The words are absurdly inadequate coming from his lips. His whole speech seems to assume that for some time to come the franchise question might be turned into an academic discussion. He "deprecates" any alteration of the present position.—He "postpones" the whole matter to the "next election" (the last election having only just taken place!)—The matter needs "most careful consideration."

We all know what these kind of phrases mean, when pronounced by a Colonial Secretary. They mean, as they stand, indefinite postponement. And the one thing we must on no account tolerate is an indefinite postponement.

An Address of Welcome Refused.

No wonder the Indian community refused to give Sir Edward Northey any address of welcome on his return. He had done nothing to advocate the Indian cause. He had brought back nothing, but barren words from the Secretary of State. For the European community, he brought back all the things they desired most,—a substantial loan, large railway extension, confirmation of all their citizen rights, and a new status as a Colony. For the Indians he brought nothing,—absolutely nothing at all. Every question, that was at stake, has been either shelved or else decided in the Europeans' favour.

(To be continued.)

PARSI FIRE TEMPLE CASE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 7.

An appeal is being made to the Privy Council in the Parsi Fire Temple case recently decided by a Chief Court Bench on the issue of the right of the girl Bella to enter the Fire Temple.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

TWO MEMORABLE DAYS.

AN OBJECT-LESSON.

(From our Correspondent)

DELHI, Aug. 6.

The first of August marked a memorable day in Delhi's history. Owing to the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act it was decided to hold a public meeting outside the boundary of the Delhi Province. The day began with a most complete, perfectly peaceful and educative *hartal*. Delhi has learnt and disciplined itself to observe a *hartal* at a moment's notice; as the following day proved their Lok. Tilak's news brought about a lightning *hartal*. Delhi's population streamed out of the proclaimed area on both these days in very large numbers. On the first of August nearly ten to twelve thousand men attended the public meeting held in a neighbouring village some six miles distant. Thousands upon thousands journeyed on foot to attend the meeting to record their indignant protest against the wrong done to Turkey and the unjust application of the Seditious Meetings Act to Delhi. A vast concourse of willing pedestrians flowing out of the proclaimed area was an object lesson to any one observant of popular will and intensity of feeling. This was devised as a unique form of protest against a shameful wrong done to Delhi The police had a field day nor were the authorities in Delhi, Meerut and another place left altogether without anxiety. Wires and messages were kept busy for a good time and shorthand reporters were procured by the U. P. Government to have a full record of the proceedings. Proceedings began in a mosque attached to a shrine which the organisers of the meeting had selected as a place immune from all possible interference. Dr. Ansari presided and leading citizens took part in proceedings. The following resolutions were moved and seconded by Maulanas Kifayatullah, Ahmad Said, Lala Shankarlal, Qazi Abdul Ghaffar. Dr. Abdur Rahman and others:—

We, the citizens of Delhi, assembled in a public meeting held outside the Delhi Province, place on record our indignant protest against the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act to our Province as in view of the circumstance that only one meeting has been held during the past three months of the operation of the above Act in Delhi, the restriction now imposed on us is besides being an indirect libel on our law-abiding conduct a clear abuse of an emergent and repressive enactment.

2. We enter a most emphatic protest against the imposition of a fine on Delhi, under the Police Act, for what are officially called mob excesses. We are constrained to regard it as adding insult to injury, and it is resolved that the collection of the fine should be passively resisted.

3. We record it as our deliberate opinion that the Dyer Debate in the two Houses of Parliament has revealed an aspect of British Imperialism which will serve to produce in India consequences least desired by those desiring the continuance of the British connection, inasmuch as the Dyer Debate in the House of Lords was characterised by a spirit which was calculated to create horror and deep disgust and has succeeded only in widening the gulf between the two countries.

4. We most emphatically protest against the continued employment of Indian troops in Turkey, Egypt, Mesopotamia and Persia as it is clearly detrimental to Indian interests.

These resolutions were in addition to the main resolution about the injustice of the peace terms offered to Turkey and supporting non-co-operation. L. Shankarlal speaking about the application of the Seditious Meetings Act pointed out the gross injustice of gagging Delhi without the least cause for it. It was nothing but naked repression and glaring abuse of power. Delhi regarded it an intolerable indignity and would do everything to mark its indignant protest against it. The speaker dwelt on the unwisdom of the continued policy of repression and added that it was no longer proposed to request Government to redress such glaring wrongs as non-cooperation would allow no such step to be taken. Government could revel in repression and the people would supply a suitable reply by not allowing any such policy to prosper.

Mr. Asaf Ali Suspends Practice.

Mr. Asaf Ali moved the resolution about the Dyer Debate. He commenced by saying that he had long ceased to think that speeches made the least difference in any situation, and had therefore no desire left to waste his breath. He believed in action however humble in itself and the best proof he could supply of his conviction was that in view of the British Government's share in the dismemberment of Turkey in violation of definite pledges and also as a consequence of the disgusting spirit revealed during the Dyer Debate in Parliament, especially in the House of Lords, he had that day decided to devote himself whole-heartedly to the non-co-operation movement; and as a very humble token of his practical adherence to that principle he had resolved to suspend legal practice just to show that in his very humble opinion no countenance of any description should be lent to those who besides being untrue to their pledges were at this hour of day talking of governing and not serving mankind. Non-co-operation was not likely to produce any striking results in practical working in the immediate future, but the very acceptance of the movement in principle by the majority of the country should make it clear to Government that it had lost or was very fast losing the moral support of the people.

The speaker's declaration that he had suspended legal practice was received with much applause, but he cut it short by pointing out that the best form of applause would be practical imitation .He had not done it for applause, but for his conscience. The day's proceedings proved that a more successful demonstration of sincere protest could not be wished for.

The Capital in Mourning.

The news of Lok. Tilak's death arrived the following morning and within a couple of hours the entire city went into mourning by suspending all business and closing all shops. Responsible and leading citizens were pained to think that the previous day's exodus had to be followed by another owing to the Seditious Meetings Act as it was regarded derogatory to the memory of one of the greatest of patriots, whose whole life had been dedicated to fighting against tyranny, to submit to a tyrannous law. Some unthinking and irresponsible, young men misguided it is said by a few leading lickspittles had in the meantime applied to the authorities for permission. But the leaders decided to mold the condolence meeting in Ghaziabad twelve miles from Delhi. Consequently leading and responsible men once again streamed out of the proclaimed area and a most successful meeting of the citizens of Delhi came off at Ghaziabad. The meeting was announced for 5 o'clock and Rai Sahib Pearey Lal, pleader, was to preside. As however Rai Sahib was delayed Mr. Asaf Ali was voted to the chair and opened the proceedings with an impressive speech. He recounted the events of Lok Tilak's life and summed him up as that beacon light of intense and unalloyed patriotism that shone undimmed in the darkest hour of personal and national trials: who would have bequeathed posterity a great and lasting name and a proud heritage in any of the three departments of human life, namely, Religion, Letters and Politics, if he had not done what he had done in each of them, and exclusively confined his protean genius to any one of them. The speaker said that his services were never needed more urgently than in the present crisis and his loss had a magnitude which could not be measured except by posterity At this stage Rai Sahib Pearey Lal arrived with other well-known pleaders and took the chair and the following resolution was moved by L. Shankarlal:—

"We, the citizens of Delhi, assembled in Ghaziabad owing to the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act in Delhi, place on record our sense of profoundest grief at the sudden passing away of Lok. Tilak, the father of Indian Nationalism, whose intense love of Motherland, tenacity of purpose, the spirit of self-sacrifice and vigorous opposition of tyranny and insincerity served as purifying elements in Indian public life. India has lost in him one of her greatest sons who shone like a beacon light in the darkest period of her life. Further we beg to convey our sincerest condolences to the survivors in the hour of their and country's overwhelming loss."

The mover made a really moving speech. Other speakers followed to second and support the resolution, and prominent among them were Hafiz Abdul Aziz, pleader, Qari Abbas Hosain and Latifuddin, pleader. The resolution was passed by audience standing bare-headed.

A Fiasco.

In Delhi itself unthinking young men and their unscrupulous sponsors referred to above attempted to deal a stab in the dark by taking advantage of the absence of responsible leaders at Ghaziabad. They tried to collect some men in the Queen's Garden little thinking how their audience would take their insolent and glaringly ill-advised step. The organisers flattered themselves that they had succeeded in carrying the day, but the audience voted the prospective candidate for chair (an obscure person with avowed propensities in a well-known direction) "under the table" instead of "to the chair." He, however, thought discretion to be the better part of valour and beat a most prompt and it is said somewhat undignified retreat. It is ungenerously said that the audience followed him with the table with a view to carry out the vote; but the organisers insisted on reclaiming the memorable table and the meeting terminated without further ado on the part of the organisers. This illustrates the feeling of the public who have learnt to treat humbago in the manner befitting their ignoble and insincere aspirations and activities. It is to be mentioned here that the organisers of this fiasco pretended to be the secretaries of a body hitherto known as the "Seva Samiti" and whose activities seem of late to have grown distinctly objectionable. We are not aware of its composition, but it is known that no responsible politician of Delhi such as Hakim Ajmal Khan, Rai Sahib Pearey Lal or any other, is in any way connected with it.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

STRENGTH OF THE MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The movement of the prices has been upward. India has not been much in evidence as buyer there have been purchases for China, where despite lack of export business there has been great speculative activity based on the rising exchange. The strength of the market is chiefly due to the inability or unwillingness of the United States to feed the demand. Only a small quantity of the United States silver has been sold here. The continent has resumed selling. Seven and three-quarter million ounces had been purchased in America under the Pittman Act to July 10th.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN SEOUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 9.

Seoul.—Virulent epidemic of cholera has broken out in Southern Korea. Three thousand one hundred cases have been reported and eight fatal cases have occurred in Seoul.

EUROPEANS EVACUATING TABRIZ.

BRITISH TROOPS NEAR KAZVIN.

PERSIAN GOVT. PREPARING TO ENGAGE BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

A Teheran message to "The Times" says:—The Europeans are preparing to evacuate Tabriz owing to the approach of the Bolsheviks from the north. The British troops occupy the position before Kazvin which is better for defensive purposes. The Persian Government is preparing to send the force of the Cossacks and gendarmes to engage the Bolsheviks.

WANTED BETTER AND CHEAPER CONVEYANCE OF NEWS.

DEMAND FOR UNIFORM CABLE RATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 9.

Ottawa.—The Imperial Press Conference discussed the improvement of cable facilities and unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

The Conference is strongly of the opinion that it has become necessary to secure forthwith facilities for better, quicker and cheaper conveyance of news throughout the Empire and calls upon the Empire Press Union to take immediate steps to attain this end. It considers that Governments of the United Kingdom, the self-governing Dominions and India should be urged to use their influence to increase the cable communication and reduce the rates for the news messages so as to ensure the fullest interchange of news and opinion within the Empire, the Governments to assist in such provision, such assistance, however, to be limited to providing increased and cheaper cable wireless and other facilities. And further should any such assistance be given it should appear specifically in the estimates of public expenditure. The Conference is of the opinion that full utility of cable and wireless communications, as a factor in educating and maintaining good understanding between all the peoples of the Empire, will not be attained until all the rates irrespective of distance are reduced to the uniform charge of a penny per word for press messages throughout the Empire.

A supplementary resolution was also passed pledging the Delegations of the various Dominions to urge their respective Governments to take immediate action on the foregoing resolution.

The Conference confirmed the principle that no news-carrier either cable or wireless should be concerned in the collection and distribution of news.

SURRENDERED GERMAN SHIPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

The battle-cruiser, Hood, has arrived in the Forth escorting from the Kiel the surrendered German Dreadnoughts, Heligoland and Westfalen, and twelve destroyers.

NECESSITY FOR DEFENDING EAST PRUSSIA.

GERMANY'S THIRD NOTE TO ALLIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

Paris.—The German envoys state that Germany has addressed a third Note to the Entente concerning the necessity for defending East Prussia. It declares that with the object of maintaining order a military force has spontaneously formed itself in the vicinity of the frontier. The Government has taken over the forces and is centralising its organisation. The Note reiterates the request for sanction to the despatch of troops to the frontier in view of the departure of certain Allied contingents.

MUHAJIRIN MOVEMENT

SPREADING RAPIDLY ROUND PESHAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 9.

This morning the "Englishman" publishes a sensational Frontier Special stating that the Muhajirin movement is spreading rapidly round Peshawar. A strong party has already reached Jellalabad. Ten thousand are at Jamrud and five thousand ready to start at Peshawar. Their attitude is very truculent and troops at Jamrud are being confined to barracks to prevent collision. The present authorities at Jellalabad are said to be welcoming the Muhajirins and forming them into regiments. The spread of the movement is causing unsettlement among the tribes.

PANDIT BASDEO SHARMA ACQUITTED.

MAGISTRATES' STRICTURES ON POLICE METHODS.

BLACKMAILING TACTICS OF THE POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Aug. 8.

Mr. R. H. Niblett, Magistrate, Aligarh, delivered judgment last evening in the cases against Pandit Basdeo Sahai Sharma. The court was overcrowded with spectators and great excitement prevailed. The magistrate in the course of his judgment sayd: "One could not help but regret the melancholy fact that a rais and zemindar (in Oudh he would be called a Taluqdar) like Pandit Basdeo Sahai should have been arrested and locked up on a charge which was *prima facie* technical and suspicious. If it was necessary for the police to arrest him they need not have opposed the application for bail in the way they did." The judgment continues:—"I released Basdeo Sahai and the other accused on bail after I had heard the principal witnesses in both cases, but in the face of great opposition. Basdeo Sahai Zemindar is the only Hindu landlord of any consequence in the locality. There is plenty of evidence, to prove an old standing enmity between the accused and the other zemindars."

After passing many strictures on Inspector Abdulla Khan and his sub-inspector, the judgment says:—"I have yet to seriously consider whether I should or should not prosecute both the officers for tampering with decumets. If they do by some miracle escape a charge of this kind, they cannot escape from a confession of incompetency."

Pandit Basdeo Sahai and the other accused were acquitted of the charge under section 392 I.P.C., and the complainant was ordered to pay a compensation of Rs. 50 to Pandit Basdeo Sahai and Rs. 25 to the other accused.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE TRUE.

In the case under section 395 I.P.C., against Pandit Basdeo Sahai and eight of his servants for alleged dacoity, the defence is that his case has been trumped up against accused by his enemies and the police have developed the matter merely for the purposes of blackmail. The judgment in this case says:—"After a careful consideration of all the aspects of the case I have come to the opinion that the defence states the true facts of the matter. I hold there is no *prima facie* case against the accused but that there is sufficient material on record before me to warrant the conclusion that the allegations of the defence are substantially true.

Before conclusion the judgment says:—"I feel I cannot close without making some reference to an interview I had with the District Magistrate. During the pendency of this case I was sent for at the instance of the Superintendent of Police and what transpired there is so intimately connected with this case that I should mention it. Exception was taken to certain expressions used in my order granting bail. I only wish to say that the remarks were perfectly general ones and not applicable to any individual. I have the same thing to say about the remark I made in rejecting the application as vindictive. If I used the expression then in the positive degree I repeat it now in the superlative. It was vindictiveness to bound a man like this. The fact that the men were still on bail and that I was allowing a ong cross-examinations were other grivances. I shall only remark here that all this was exclusively my own business. I mind nothing that is said to me in a sense of reason and courtesy, but I will not accept dictation from anyone. I was informed for my guidance that Basdeo Sahai was a notorious drunkard and and could do anything. None of the witnesses even suggest that Basdeo Sahai was intoxicated."

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

In this case all the accused were discharged and the complainant was ordered to pay Rs. 50 each to Basdeo Sahai and Bebi Shanker and Rs. 25 each to the other accused.

END OF LAMBETH CONFERENCE

COMMUNION SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 9.

On the occasion of the conclusion of the Lambeth Conference, two hundred and forty Bishops will to-morrow attend the Communion Service at St. Pauls. The Service will open with a procession from the South to the Great West Door. The Archbishops of Canterbury and Sydney will officiate and the Bishop of Tennessee will preach.

CHINESE COAL COMPANIES.

COMPETING FOR EUROPEAN BUSINESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 9.

It is reported on the Newcastle exchange that the Chinese coal companies are competing for European business. The Danish State Railways have purchased cargoes of Chinese coal for immediate shipment.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN BRITISH EMPIRE

HOW IT HAS BEEN AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 9.

"The Times" publishes to-day the reports of trade conditions in different centres showing that uncertainty as to the financial and economic position has adversely affected the trade in London and development of transactions overseas. It is declared that the disposition of the public to confine its purchases to absolute essentials as a protest against high prices is becoming accentuated and may lead to further restriction of consumption. The attitude of the banks regarding credits is also affecting the trade prospects. Dundee jute trade is regarded as bad owing to the competition of Calcutta.

REGULATION OF WAGES.

AGREEMENT DECIDED TO BE TERMINATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 9.

The National Conference of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trade Unions has decided to recommend the Unions to terminate the agreement, whereby wages have been regulated since February, 1917.

TRAMWAY MEN'S STRIKE AT DENVER.

RIOTING AND CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 9.

Denver.—The tramwaymen's strike was called off at midnigh yesterday. Rioting continued in the evening, three persons being killed and thirteen injured.

OFF TO THE NORTH POLE.

AMUNDSEN'S ANOTHER ADVENTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 9.

Nome. (Alaska).—Amundsen is departing to-day to resume his attempts to reach the North Pole. On board the Maud he intends to drift with icepack from the Wrangel Island.

STATEMENT ON RICE SHORTAGE IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, August 5.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., August 9.

The statement with regard to rice mentioned by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons on the 4th states that the Government of India in February estimated the exportable surplus of rice at 50,000 tons all of which was allotted to the United Kingdom and sold to the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplied at prices ranging from £61 to £44 sterling per ton Subsequently the estimate of the exportable surplus was increased considerably owing to the diminished demand in India and the Government of India shipped about 30,000 tons to the Continent of which 12,000 were sold shortly after the sales to the Royal Commission and at similar prices. The remainer was sold at prices ranging from £50½ to £32-10s. per ton.

The fall in the wholesale price was due to the fall in the rupee exchange and unexpectedly large exports from Saigon rather than to increasing exports from Burma. The net result of the Government of India's control of rice with regard to the United Kingdom has been saving to the consumer, as the retail price of Burma rice has been consistently below that for foreign rice but the Government of India's first duty was to the Burmese producer and in taking advantage of the market conditions earlier in the year they were only fulfilling this duty.

S. S. MOROCCO.

ARRIVES AT ALEXANDRIA LEAKING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd 1 p.m., Aug. 9.

Alexandria.—The British steamer Morocco, Bombay for New York, with a cargo of sugar, has arrived leaking. She had been temporarily repaired at Port Said. Surveyors recommend discharge and docking for repairs here. No covered accommodation is available and she cannot be docked before September 1st.

((Continued from Column 6.)

their ancestral chivalry set their seal to the great valour of the "hero of Jallianwala." Can any self-respecting Indian with a grain of patriotism in him think of co-operating with the Government under these circumstances? The Congress in my opinion will adopt non-co-operation as a plank in its practical programme.

Let those who are not convinced of the practicability of non-co-operation come out with their own scheme of action which I am sure if found better and more workable will be taken up by the whole country. But in the absence of any other scheme let us put our thought and energy together and devote ourselves whole-heartedly to the success of the movement.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

Dr. S. D. Kitchlew writes:—

India of to-day is not the same as it was yesterday. It has changed. It is changing still. The change is so rapid that one does not know what it may lead to. One thing is certain—we are on the parting of the ways. The old methods of agitation are of no avail, sermons from the pulpit, articles in the press, speeches on the platforms, resolutions of our political organisations will not do. Mere expression of public opinion, however strong, however unanimous, will not help us.

The interests of the country call for action.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

And what is the position? Seven crores of the inhabitants of the land are deeply stirred. Their religion is in danger. Their Khilafat is torn to pieces. They have been deceived—cruelly deceived—by the British Ministers and through them the British nation. They were asked to help the Empire in the critical time of its history when its very existence was in danger. The call for help placed the Mussalmans of India in a most difficult position. Their difficulty was realized by the Government from the very outset. Solemn pledges were made, therefore, to respect the Muslim feelings and sentiments, and their religious obligations in the hour of triumph. For was not England fighting, we were told, in the cause of justice, of righteousness, and for freedom of life and liberty of conscience? Germany had become devoid of these virtues. Her promises were mere scraps of paper. She was too imperialistic. She was too materialistic. Her ambitions and designs constituted a veritable danger to the cause of civilization. Therefore she must be crushed. Turkey had made a bad choice. She must, therefore, be checked. There was no element of race or religion in the struggle; no question of territorial "grab." Turkey, if defeated, would not suffer disintegration. Her territories would remain intact. Such were the promises made in a most solemn manner and at a most solemn session in the life of the British nation. The Mussalmans of India put their faith in the plighted words of the British Ministers who were speaking on behalf of their King and country. The Indians, Hindus and Mohamedans alike, opened, as if it were, the flood-gates of their help and assistance, and poured out their blood and money in the defence of the Empire and the principles it claimed to have stood for. But when the hour of triumph came England turned turtle. She forgot all her promises and failed to do justice to herself and her civilization in the supreme moment of her life. Her Ministers further drove her into the mire of territorial grab and Mosul Oil.

This ill-conceived policy of the British Ministers has given a rude shock to the Mussalmans of India. Their position has become intolerable. Only two things are left to them.—Their religion or eternal damnation. The Khilafat Committee, in consultation with the Ulema, have come to the definite conclusion that non-co-operation with England and her Allies is the only course left to the Mussalmans of India which will satisfy their religious obligations.

But what about the Punjab atrocities committed in a most brutal manner by some English men and their satellites in India and condoned and admired by the European Associations and their henchmen in England? And what about the gross insult offered by the anti-Indian junkers of the House of Commons and the members of the House of Lords?

Shall we take it lying low or shall we make a bold stand like men and see that our wrongs are righted? We have hitherto tried our old methods of agitation and failed. What shall we do now? The Khilafat Committee under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and with the consent and authority of the Ulema has, after careful and anxious consideration, launched the scheme of non-co-operation. The country as a whole has shown full sympathy with the movement by adopting the Khilafat resolution on the first of August. Cases of individual sacrifice are daily increasing. The movement is gathering strength and its promoters have no doubt in their mind as to its ultimate success.

Will the Muslim League adopt non-co-operation? Yes. For Tark-i-Mawalat (or non-co-operation) under the circumstances is a religious duty with the Mussalmans and no member of the League can go against the commandments of his faith.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

What will Congress do? Personally, have no doubt in my mind as to the attitude of national India. The enemies of Indian aspirations openly advocate the use of force and recommend "frightfulness" as the only method of keeping the country under bureaucratic control. Dyer to them has become a sort of national hero. He is to be presented with a "purse" and a "sword of honour." Even some Anglo-Indian women are making liberal contributions towards the Dyer fund. And the European Association is "head over heals" in love with the saviour British rule in India. For did he not make splendid display of the might of the Sarcar—nay of white men—before Indians who, according to Churchill, are reduced to a condition of military impotence And did he not save the Empire by butchering hundreds of armless "rebels"—even children—in Jallianwala who had gathered together in a meeting to condemn the acts of the authorities as well as of those of their countrymen who in a moment of extreme provocation and in a spirit of revenge had committed acts of violence. No wonder the junkers in the Commons and the mighty Lords of the realm bearing the emblems of

(Continued in Column 5.)

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TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

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One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 36 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Re. 25 per bottle, will show wonders in 8 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

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HAIR GROWING WATER:—Rs. 10 per lb.

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It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.

The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

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KATHIAWAR LETTER.

THE POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, Aug. 1.

I hasten to write this letter in quick succession to my last letter, because, I think, the correspondence published under the signature of Messrs. Shukla and Kothari in your yesterday's dak edition, in connection with the Kathiawad Political Conference, should not and cannot be allowed to remain unanswered any longer.

Glancing at the assumptions made therein one would be glad to believe that it is the Kathiawad Sabha that is issuing its interdicts to all and sundry against the encroachment of the monopolized rights of that body, to create, extend and command all political movements of the province and warning the public and the authorities against the efforts of some self-seeking persons. Luckily, it is not the Kathiawad Sabha that has raised its voice, but it is two private gentlemen of Rajkote Civil Station, who are expressing their personal views; and then, what authority or business have they to speak or claim for the Sabha which nobody or association in the world, with any sense of propriety can dare to claim? To say that, it is the Sabha only that has the right to call the Conference and that all political currents of the province must be guided under its aegis only, and to suggest that anything done otherwise is self-seeking pretentions of the promoter is a sheer pedantry.

Again what warrant is there to condemn the Conference in anticipation as unrepresentative and a mere congregation of platform seekers, boy-enthusiasts and irresponsible nobodies when some of the prominent members of the Sabha itself, as also some barristers and lawyers have openly supported the movement? To make such a sweepingly misleading statement in face of hard facts otherwise, is absolutely undesirable, to say the least.

I hold no brief for Mr. Mansukhlal. He does not even know my identity. But, to say that he is in no way connected with the political or any other life of the province, is to refuse to believe the rising of the sun or the setting of the moon. Better known as the brother of the late Jain prodigy of learning and philosophy, Shrimad Rajchandra, his own reputation as a student of Jain philosophy and journalist, his activities in Bombay in connection with the Kutch-Kathiawad Association, his memorandum to Mr. Montagu touching the reforms in Indian States, and lastly and more particularly his weekly letters on Kathiawad politics in "Hindusthan", have made him sufficiently known amongst the people of Kathiawad. With all his defects and shortcomings, his efforts for the elevation of the people do deserve to be commended and the attack like the present, though quite a usual thing in politics of all countries, ought better not to have been made in the present circumstances of the province.

The Real Issue.

To avoid personalities and to come to the real issue, why is the movement considered immature? What is the standard of maturity? and who has decided or can decide upon the maturity or otherwise of the movement? Political instincts of the people of this province are being developed not from the date of the inauguration of the Sabha, as the signatories wish us to believe, but the process has begun early in this century when there was not a dream of the Sabha. British India and Kathiawad are not delimited by any unbreakable barriers. Voices that stir and galvanize the people of British India, and the activities that have uplifted the manhood of our neighbours, have reached and affected the people of this province simultaneously; and the class of the intelligentia there, that has entered into "life" there, existed and still exists in Kathiawad; or else, how was it, that even in partition days and recently in Satyagraha days, when the Sabha was not in existence, strikes, public meetings and various other national demonstrations took place in Kathiawad? Only the spirit was not sufficiently expressive. It has now gained the power of expression. The establishment of the Kathiawad Sabha was one sign of it. It must express itself more boldly now.

Again, why should the Conference be considered to be justified only when the people are more vocal or the enthusiasm more widespread and intense? Greater value of the Conferences and the like movements lie in their creative tendencies. It is the Conference that would create what is not in the province. They create life, where it is not; rouse enthusiasm where it is lacking; find out workers when they are not seen, collect thoughts and efforts where they are dispersed and divergent.

What does the history of British Indian politics teach us? When did the first Congress meet and under what circumstances? What enthusiasm and maturity was then in British India and how much did politics affect the ordinary and even the intelligent mind in 1882, the year of its birth? The first Congress could not gather even two scores of delegates and yet everyone sees the present development and power of India's great national institution. That is the magic of a Conference or a Congress. If you want to have real, progressive public life, if you wish to strengthen the hands of the present workers, if you mind to spread the new life—light—spirit and ideas among the people of the whole province, you must hold the Conference, start district organizations, conduct propaganda work and devote your time and energy after the cause. Mere arm-chair critics or leisure time politicians have saved no country and cannot serve adequately any country or a province.

The holding of a Conference in Kathiawad is not a moment early, as I said in one of my previous letters and be it done by Mr. Mansukhlal or by any one, the cause is the same and thus deserves to be taken up by all.

True it is, that a movement of so far-reaching consequences and utmost significance should more fittingly and appropriately be started by, or at least have the sympathy and support of, the well-known body like the Kathiawad Sabha and to that end Mr. Mansukhlal should do nothing leaving such a body in the lurch. I suggest therefore, the best course, under the circumstances would be, to request the president to call a meeting of all the members of the Sabha, when Mr. Mansukhlal's request to hold the Conference be considered by the Sabha; and looking to the general trend of opinion, I am sure, the request shall assuredly be met with approval and Mr. Mansukhlal would be spared the individual strain of managing the whole thing himself.

THE PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A true Englishman has spoken truly in England:—

"Until the wrongs of the Punjab have been righted, there can never exist that bond of union between Britons and Indians without which Empire can have no meaning, no reality."

30 Missionary Europeans in India have shown sympathy with Punjab affairs openly.

The Bishop of Calcutta and Reverend Mackenzie, the Principal of Wilson College have expressed their Christian feelings.

Labour meetings, meetings of English Women Association in England, have sent their heartfelt sympathy to India.

Lord Curzon, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Asquith, and others have given their views, at least giving justice to India.

To my Indian countrymen I appeal have patience; let, people of England know the actual facts. Our Congress Sub Committee's Report or Punjab Commission Minority Report have not yet reached extensively to English people.

To our European population, I would say "Do read only General Dyer's own evidence calmly and then give your opinion." India's sore is great; it has become too painful by extensively unsympathetic treatment thrown out lately in England and in India by some who are carried away by racial feeling. I decline to accept this treatment as coming from England or Briton.

Almost every Indian howsoever strongly patriotic, loyalist, or a Royalist for Britain he is to-day feels down hearted, his faith shaken, his mind disturbed. A saintly man like Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, a greater friend of Christians than whom does not exist on Indian soil, in his interview in England by the Editor of "Briton and India", in his message to Indians, clearly shows how pained his heart and mind have been.

I am one who yet hopes for justice, who yet believes that real facts have not been known, have not been read; that a cloud of racial differences, and clever machinery of anti-Indians like Lord Sydenham have prejudiced many, and that a little more effort to create quiet attitude from both sides will bring eventually clear understanding to many Englishmen and the European Associations.

I refuse to take yet "Sword of honor" and "Purse" for General Dyer as the judgment of Briton.—Yours, etc.,

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Karachi, July 30.

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GOVT. OF INDIA'S "BACK DOOR METHODS."

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes the following to the Editir of the "Indian Social Reformer":—

Sir,—I call public attention to the great danger of the Government of India renewing the opium traffic for revenue purposes by back-door methods into China? The opium revenue returns show a steadily increasing sale in Indo-China and I believe also in Java and the Straits Settlements. In these countries, and especially in Indo-China, the sale of opium from India is several hundreds of times (I believe I might have written 'thousands' instead of 'hundreds') in excess of the maximum medical requirements. Could there not be an absolutely fixed rule that the sale, not only to China but to every other country, shall be limited to the maximum amount requuired for medical purposes? Perhaps, Sir, you could be able to quote the actual figures which, I believe, will fully bear out my statements. If they do, and if in this matter, I am not mistaken could not come searching questions be asked at the coming Imperial Legislative Council at Simla and could not the request be made that our opium policy shall be defined? The whole question of the opium traffic is quite certain to come up at the assembly of the League of Nations in November next. It will be a most humiliating position for India if it can do nothing more than plead guilty to back-door methods of sale after the front door has been closed into China.

MR. SASTRI'S APOLOGY.

The "Hindu" writes:—

The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri writes from Trichinopoly under date 4th August:—

"What I said about Nationalists in my Tamil speech at Tanjore on the 31st July last was that some of them went the length of defending the use of bombs as necessary for our political salvation in present conditions. This carries a grievous imputation and I am sorry I was betrayed into making it. I expressed regret the moment it was pointed out to me, which was after the meeting dispersed. It is a pity I was not interrupted when I made the unjust criticism, as I was not interrupted at several other points. Else I should have unhesitatingly apologised there and then."

The above letter speaks for itself. It may be useful to draw attention to what "New India" says about this matter in last night's issue. In its exuberant zeal in defence of Mr. Sastri, it accuses the "Hindu" of perversion of fact, saying that "the "Hindu" is hard put to it to find fault with its political opponents, when it finds it necessary to twist the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's figurative use of the word 'bomb-throwing as a literal accusation." "New India" must look foolish in its own eyes after a perusal of Mr. Sastri's letter. We have no desire to harp on the subject in view of Mr. Sastri's unconditional apology but we wish to point out that such slips of the tongue by one who has the reputation of being in the counsels of the Hierarchy of Government officials are apt to have more serious consequences than the indiscretions of less responsible persons. When the air is thick with rumours of repression, a statement like Mr. Sastri's or anything approaching it, conveyed to the authorities, may make all the difference between sober restraint and panicky repression in the policy of Government in these explosive days.

WHO WAS HANSARD?

What is 'Hansard'?

How many people could reply off hand that it is the short title for 'Hansard's Parliamentary Debates? asks a contemporary. These are the official verbatim reports of Parliamentary proceedings.

They are prepared by a corps of shorthand writers and so expeditiously that the printed reports are available soon after the House has risen.

The founder of the Hansard fortunes was Luke Hansard, Johnson's printer and Burke's friend, who secured the contract for printing Parliamentary journals in 1/74. It was Luke's son, Thomas Curson Hansard, however, who, in spite of a sentence of three years' imprisonment for seditious libel, brought the work to its present form.

Thomas Hansard worked under no greater an incentive than a subscription for 120 copies; but Hansard III, was more business-like. He condensed the reports. This caused an outcry, and in view of the importance of the work a Government subsidy was granted and a corps of shorthand writers called in to assist.

The debates are still printed in the same style and size of page as the original volumes' in order that uniformity may be preserved.

Thus Hansard, who started life as a printer, ended as an institution.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Chakardharpur (B.-N. Railway), wires:—Owing to very heavy floods on the 7th instant the line between Jharsaguda and Sini has been breached in several places and transhipment of passengers is impossible at present. Through running will probably be resumed in three or four days' time.—(A. P.).

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WOMEN'S GREATEST MISFORTUNE.

The old saying that "distance lends enchantment" was never more aptly to the point than when applied to those people whose breath is laden with evil smelling odours. Many persons appear very attractive at a distance, but produce a feeling of pity and disgust when close to because of the condition of their breath. For instance, it makes little difference how beautiful a woman may be, or how charming her manner if her breath is foul, her charm is gone and she is at a disadvantage whenever she comes in contact with other people. Foul breath in women arouses in man a feeling of repugnance and a desire to get out of the company of such a woman as quickly as possible, and even women will avoid her. It is therefore important for every woman who values her personal attraction to take such care of herself that this unpleasant and unnecessary complaint is avoided or corrected. Men, women and children who are troubled with this complaint find that it drives their friends away more rapidly than any other affliction. People do not realise their breath is bad because they are like those who are constantly employed among paints and varnishes—they get used to what is to others a most offensive smell. In nearly all cases this condition is due to Constipation and a disordered Stomach, and a coated Tongue. A slight Headache, and feverishness are the sure signs that the digestive organs are retaining quantities of impurities from which the system should be free, thereby causing the Breath to become charged with the foul odour. In Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills there will be found a searching, cleansing remedy which will drive the masses of decaying corruption—that poisons the Blood and contaminate the breath—from the system through the regular channels. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint. They give you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, and blood that is rich and red. They are a safe, sure and reliable remedy, and will prevent many of the complaints so common if taken once or twice a week to keep the system in a healthy condition. They are purely vegetable, and their action is not accompanied by any nauseous or griping sensation, but is mild and gentle.

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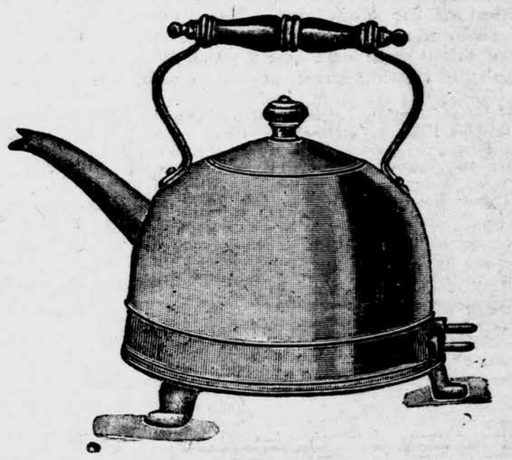

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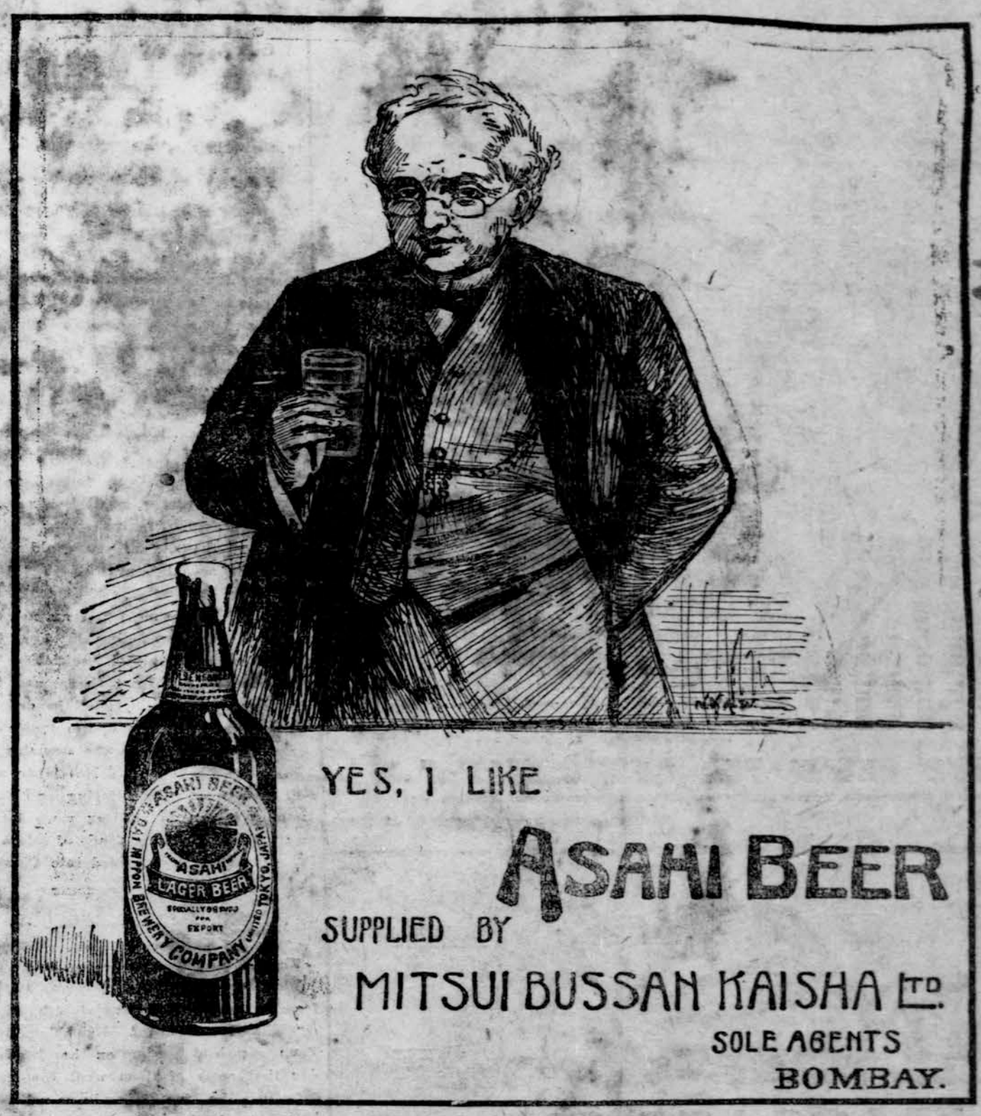

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